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THE ALABAMA CONVENTION.

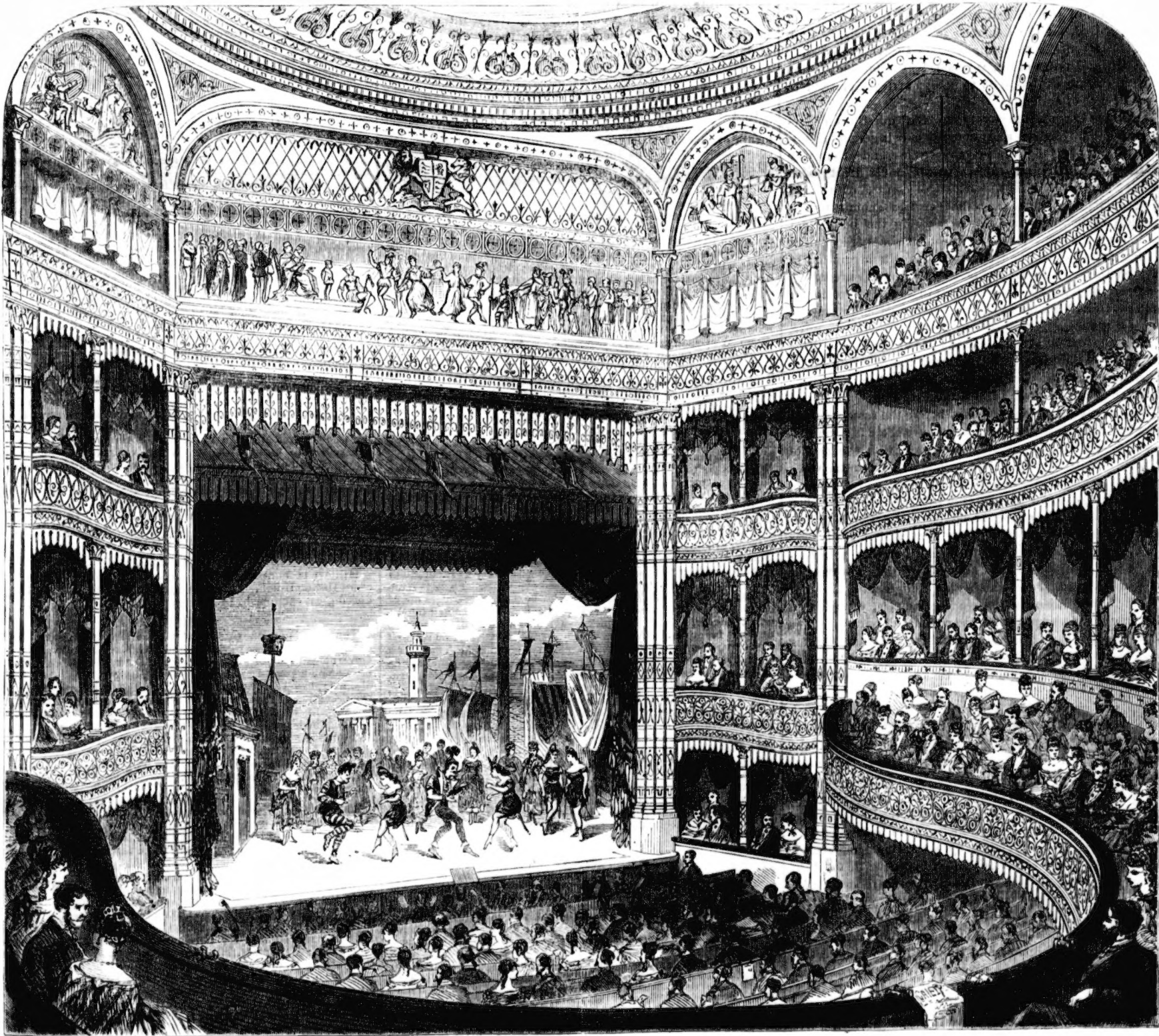
THERE is some reason to fear that the British public has been a little premature in its gratulations on the subject of the Alabama Convention. In fact, we seem to have been selling our chickens before they were hatched—cooking our hare before it was caught. The confident assurances of Mr. Beverdy Johnson and Lord Stanley led the world to believe that everything was settled; and when the Convention, modified to meet the views of Mr. Seward, was signed by Lord Clarendon and the American Minister, it was not unnaturally, if, perhaps, a little unthinkingly, concluded that all further "difficulty" between us and our Transatlantic cousins was at an end; that the arrangement of all points of difference had been satisfactorily provided for; that the interests and honour of both countries had been amply secured; that only matters of fact and questions of detail remained to be ascertained and disposed of; that all was to go merrily as a marriage bell, and peace, har-

mony, and good-fellowship to reign between the Yankees and the Britishers. This was a pleasant prospect, after all the revilings and bitterness, and the lengthened wordy warfare between Mr. Seward and some four or five English Secretaries for Foreign Affairs, to which the deeds, or misdeeds, of Captain Semmes and his confrères had given rise; and we regret to find that there is a possibility that it may not be realised.

We have, it seems, yielded a point against which Lord Clarendon first, then Earl Russell, then Lord Clarendon again, and finally Lord Stanley, energetically protested: we have consented to submit the whole matters in dispute to the consideration of a commission, including our right to recognise the Southern States as belligerents, and our obligation, at the demand of foreign Governments, to enforce our own municipal laws; and, after all, it is possible that we may not reap the fruits of our complaisance. The Senate of the United States is now deliberating on the Convention

concluded by the American Minister in London and our own Foreign Secretary for the settlement of the matters in dispute between the two countries, and we are told that the Senate is not likely to ratify said Convention. Furthermore, we are assured that General Grant, now really, if not nominally, President of the States, is decidedly opposed to the terms of the Convention, so far, at least, as the Alabama element is concerned. In these circumstances, and if these reports be true, we fear the boasted settlement will turn out to be no settlement at all; and that the sores caused by the exploits of the Alabama and her consorts will remain as raw as ever, notwithstanding the concessions our Government has made in the hope of healing them.

And we maintain that consenting to refer the whole matters in dispute to arbitration was a great concession on our part, if our representatives understood the language of the Convention in that sense, for it amounts to a surrender of our right to judge freely and independently of our policy



THE NEW GAITY THEATRE: SCENE FROM THE BURLESQUE "ROBERT THE DEVIL."



in reference to foreign States and their quarrels, and admits that a foreign State is entitled to call upon us as a matter of international right to enforce municipal laws which are emanations of our own internal authority and are not founded on, and do not spring from, any international arrangements whatever. We allude, of course, to the Foreign Enlistment Act and to the Royal proclamation forbidding British subjects to afford aid in men or materials of war to foreign belligerents. It is quite right that such restrictions should exist—that British subjects should be debarred from taking part in foreign quarrels and affording aid to foreign belligerents without the consent of the British Government; but these restrictions arise out of our own municipal laws, and ought to be enforced by the free action of our own authorities, and not at the dictation of foreign States, which have no sort of right either to make laws for us or to prescribe the way in which we shall put in force the laws we have made for ourselves. And it seems to us that by agreeing to submit to arbitration the question whether our municipal laws in reference to this matter are sufficiently stringent, we surrender our independent right of legislating for our own citizens, and place ourselves at the command and in subjection to the dictates of foreign Governments. Our municipal laws may not be sufficiently stringent, and our officials may not have been sufficiently active in enforcing them; but these are points, we take it, for our own consideration, and not for that of foreign Governments. If foreigners suffer damage by the neglect or misconduct of British officials, the British Government may be bound to afford redress, either through the agency of British legal tribunals or by the appointment of such a commission as that provided for in the convention lately concluded between Great Britain and America; but all questions of policy and legislation we ought jealously to reserve for our own sole decision. On matters of this sort, at all events, we should be consistent, and not concede to one State what we have refused to another. The attempt to effect special legislation at the request of the Emperor of the French, a few years ago, cost Lord Palmerston office, and the Conspiracy Bill was indignantly scouted by the unanimous voice of the British people and rejected by the nearly unanimous decision of Parliament; and surely what we refused to France we ought not to yield, in substance, to the United States; and if we concede, or have conceded, all the demands put forth by Mr. Seward, we in effect concede to foreign States the right to dictate the extent and terms of our internal legislation—a position which no State can consent to occupy and yet pretend to independence of action.

The same arguments apply to the questions of recognising belligerents and conceding belligerent rights. The right of judging of the time and the way of taking action on these points must rest with neutral States, and not with belligerents, or neutral States surrender their independence and submit to the dictation of belligerents. In recognising the belligerent position of the South, our Government simply recognised existing facts. From the moment of the inauguration of Jefferson Davis as President of the Southern Confederacy, there were, *de facto*, two Governments in what had previously been the United States of North America; there were two armies contending for possession of the soil; there were, to a certain extent, two navies at sea, bearing the flags of two distinct nations. The rulers of the Northern States themselves recognised these facts when they consented to exchange prisoners with the South, and thereby conceded belligerent rights; and that, too, before the same step was taken by Great Britain, though we believe there is some dispute as to whether intelligence of that act on the part of Mr. Lincoln's Government had reached this country when the Queen's proclamation was issued. That, however, does not affect the question, for the material point is not as to when notification of such action being taken by the Northern States reached Europe, but when that action really was taken. Besides, our right of deciding our own policy remained intact, whatever the Cabinet of Washington thought proper to do; and, in recognising the belligerent position of the South, we acted on the same principles, though to a lesser extent, as had governed the conduct of our own rulers and those of almost every other country, the United States included, on many previous occasions. Thus, Great Britain recognised the independence, not merely the belligerent position, of the South American Republics, despite the protest of Spain; she, and the rest of Europe with her, recognised the independence of Greece and Belgium, despite the protests of Turkey and Holland; all the world recognised the Italian kingdom, and the incorporation therein of Naples, Sicily, Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and the Umbrian Marches, despite the protests of Francis II., the Pope, and the other dispossessed Princes; the United States, in effect, recognised the Hungarian republic under Kossuth, despite the protest of Austria, by protecting Hungarians, subjects of Austria, on board United States ships of war; in fine, France, Spain, and Holland recognised the independence of the United States of America, despite the protest of Great Britain; and not only so, but lent them active military aid in asserting that independence. It is true that England declared war against France, Spain, and Holland for so doing; but that was for the overt act of lending effective military and naval aid, more than on account of the mere act of recognition. Perhaps Spain, Turkey, and Holland might have been justified in declaring war against Great Britain, had they been in a position to do so, for the part she took as regards South America, Greece, and Belgium; but surely a *casus belli* would

hardly lie for recognising the facts that during a certain period of time—from the inauguration of Jefferson Davis, that is, till the surrender of Johnston's army—there were two parties in the United States, and that those two parties were fighting against each other. And the head and front of Great Britain's offending had this extent: no more. We are not now concerned with the merits of the quarrel that existed in the United States from 1860 till 1865. We have only to do with our own action while it lasted; and that action, it seems to us, was justified by the conduct of the Government at Washington itself as well as by numerous precedents in the history of Great Britain and of other countries, the United States included.

Besides, there is a further point on which, as we think, the recognition of the belligerency of the South by Great Britain was for the advantage of the North. Where there is no recognition of belligerency, there can be no acknowledgment of the existence of war; and if no war, no blockade. British merchant-ships would have been as free to enter the ports of the South, and to carry whatever cargoes they pleased there, as they ever had been; and the Government at Washington would, as representing the United States, have been responsible for all damage, hindrance, and annoyance inflicted upon British traders not only by the blockading squadron, but by the adherents of the Southern Confederacy, who, on the theory of the non-existence of war or of separate jurisdiction, would still have been citizens of the United States; and, as the Washington Government claimed to represent the United States, it would have been liable to make good all injury inflicted upon neutrals, not only by its own armies and navy, but by its rebellious citizens as well. Our recognition of the belligerency of the South saved the North from this responsibility, and ought not, therefore, to be made a ground of quarrel, but the reverse.

It may be thought, perhaps, that it is somewhat late in the day to revive all these points of controversy now; and, for our own part, we would have been content to let them rest had the Convention signed by Lord Clarendon and Mr. Johnson been frankly accepted on the other side of the Atlantic; but as the whole question is likely to be opened up afresh by the United States, it is not amiss to show the Americans that that Convention, as they interpret its language, concedes to them more than they were in reason and justice entitled to demand.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

OUR readers are already aware, from the remarks of our Theatrical Lounger a few weeks since, that the internal arrangements of the new Gaiety Theatre are of the most complete and convenient kind. This theatre has been built under the superintendence of Mr. C. J. Phipps, architect, on the site of the Strand Music-Hall and some adjoining properties, which give it a frontage on the Strand, Exeter-street, Catherine-street, and Wellington-street. The Strand front of the music-hall remains almost as formerly. A few modifications, however, have necessarily been made on the ground story by the formation of the approach to the stalls and boxes of the theatre. The rooms over this entrance and the new building along the Strand and Catherine-street will form a restaurant, entirely distinct from the theatre, but with a corridor of access from every tier of the theatre. The entrance in the Strand leads by a few steps to the level of the stalls, and by a spacious staircase to the balcony or grand tier and the upper boxes. Another entrance, also on this level, is in Exeter-street, on the other side of the stalls, which, though designed specially as a private entrance for the Royal family, is available as an exit-way in case of sudden panic, there being a stone staircase from the entrance to the highest floor of the theatre, with communication on every level. There is also a corridor running under the back of the pit, solely for the use of occupants of the stalls, so as to get from side to side without crossing the audience. The entrances to pit and gallery are in Catherine-street, and the stage entrance is in Wellington-street. The auditorium includes a balcony, the front forming a semicircle of 24 ft., opening out by arms of a contrary flexure a width of 43 ft. to the proscenium column. Behind this is a tier of private boxes, as at the Adelphi, upper boxes, and a gallery above. The columns supporting the various tiers are carried up to a sufficient height above the gallery, and from the cap spring a series of pointed arches, supporting cornice and coved ceiling. The proscenium pillars are all of stone. The dimensions of the interior are—64 ft. height from centre of pit to ceiling; 45 ft. depth from curtain to front of upper circle, and 36 ft. from curtain to front of balcony tier; 30 ft. width of proscenium; 41 ft. depth of stage and 64 ft. width of stage between the walls. There is room to seat 2000 persons. The floors of the boxes and corridors are of concrete upon iron joists. The stage has been constructed by Mr. G. R. Tucker, clerk of the works. There is a depth of some 20 ft. under it for sinking large scenes, and a height above of 50 ft. All the departments of the stage are very complete. There is a convenient green-room, and the dressing-rooms appear to be sufficiently numerous. The coloured decorations have been executed by Mr. George Gordon, who has also painted the act-drop, which is a framed view of a palace on the Grand Canal, Venice. A noticeable feature of the decoration is the frieze over the proscenium, painted by Mr. H. S. Marks, 30 ft. long by 4 ft. 6 in. deep. It represents a King and Queen of mediæval times, with surrounding courtiers, watching a mask which is being performed before them. On each side of this frieze, over the proscenium boxes, are lunettes in the arches—the one representing lyric and the other epic poetry—designed by the same artist.

Our Engraving, which represents a scene from Mr. W. S. Gilbert's burlesque of "Robert the Devil," will convey a vivid idea of the fine proportions of the interior of the theatre.

THE IRISH CHURCH COMMISSION.—An appendix to the report of her Majesty's Commissioners on the revenues and condition of the Established Church in Ireland has been published. The appendix contains a record of the meetings of the Commissioners; the evidence of the witnesses examined before them; the inquiries transmitted to the Bishops, dignitaries, and other ecclesiastical persons and corporations; various statistical returns from the Board of Ecclesiastical Commissioners; and some papers relating to subjects of importance, which, in the course of the inquiry, were prepared for the use of the Commission.

DULWICH COLLEGE.—On Monday afternoon a deputation, consisting of representatives of several parishes in the south of London, waited upon the Home Secretary, and pointed out various defects in the administration of Dulwich College. The right hon. gentleman was requested to interfere in order that the parishes affected might secure the advantages to which it was contended that they were entitled. Mr. Bruce suggested that he should be furnished with a concise statement of the objections urged against the proposals of the college governors, and of the remedies sought to be applied to existing defects. He would then be in a position to determine whether any plan could be adopted for a solution of the present difficulties.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The insurgent Arabs appear to have been scattered with great promptitude by the French. One despatch to the Minister of War at Paris promises a speedy victory; another announces that it has been won, and that the flying enemy is being hotly pursued. The second despatch was sent from Algiers on the 4th.

The Correctional Tribunal of Clermont-Ferrand, which gained golden opinions from the Opposition lately by acquitting a journal charged with the offence of publishing the Baudin subscription, has again made a dangerous bid for popularity by pronouncing a verdict of "Not guilty" in the case of the *Auvergne*, prosecuted ostensibly for "exciting to hatred and contempt of the Emperor's Government," but in reality for exciting to hatred and contempt of M. Paul de Cassagnac, of the *Pays*. In this instance the Court not only acquits, but acquits with flying colours, and altogether indorses the article incriminated. The judgment puts it upon record that "the *Pays* is distinguished among all the Paris journals for its violent personalities—that it was the first to excite citizens to hatred and contempt of one another;" and that "the *Auvergne*, which replied in severe but nothing like equally aggressive language, was perfectly justified, and was not guilty of exciting to hatred and contempt of Government." There is, unfortunately, a court of appeal, which will probably find an excuse for establishing a solidarity between the Government and M. Paul de Cassagnac.

ITALY.

A correspondent of the Florence *Nazione*, who writes from Civita Vecchia, draws especial attention to the unusual quantity of arms and ammunition continually arriving at that port in French vessels. He says that these are not mere petty supplies, such as the Papal army might require, but supplies on a grand scale—sufficient, in fact, for a powerful army. Within a very short time 60,000 rifles of new construction have been landed, as well as several batteries of rifle-cannon and an immense amount of powder and cartridges. One rumour prevalent to explain these shipments is (says the correspondent of the *Nazione*) that France is quietly accumulating warlike stores on the Pontifical territory, with a view of turning them to account at any given moment, as occasion may arise. The writer thinks this a somewhat daring supposition; but he maintains that, at all events, the Papal Government is in no position to pay the enormous sums which these arms and ammunition must represent.

SPAIN.

The opening of the Constituent Cortes took place on Thursday. At a meeting of deputies on Wednesday Rivero was chosen President of the Cortes. Rivero is a Republican, and a moderate and generally respected man. His choice by an assembly constituted as the Cortes seems to show that the deputies are not disposed to allow themselves to be made the mere slaves of party prejudice. The Provisional Government, the telegram further informs us, was not consulted in the matter.

It is intended to suppress the Ministry of the Colonies in the next Budget. This and the other economies effected or contemplated by Government will exceed 250,000,000 reals.

The court-martial which has tried the accomplices in the assassination of the Civil Governor of Burgos, besides condemning one of the prisoners to death, has sentenced two others to the punishment of the carcan and hard labour for life, two to twenty-eight years', and two to twelve years' imprisonment.

Twenty-eight Carlists, who were preparing to cross the Spanish frontier, have been arrested and confined in Bayonne.

The municipality of Madrid has sold a plot of land in one of the promenades of the capital as a site for the erection of a Protestant church. The sale was concluded on the 3rd inst., and the works are to be immediately commenced. The Municipality and the members for Madrid have been specially invited to be present at the ceremony.

The Paris papers publish a manifesto which has just been issued by the ex-Queen Isabella of Spain to the people of that country. She commences by stating that men whom she had overwhelmed with favours suddenly pretended, though they had a hundred times sworn the contrary, that her dynasty was an obstacle to the development of the nation, and that, though her heart told her this was false, she shrank from civil war, and allowed these men to assume power in order that they might make the people happier, richer, and more glorious. Five months have elapsed, and what is now the condition of the people, she asks. Their blood has been shed in the streets of Cadiz and Malaga; their wealth is diminished; Cuba is on the point of being given up to foreigners; fanaticism has been aroused by insults offered to the Church; Spain has lost her rank in Europe, and, were any great event to arise, would be excluded from the common action of the Powers; commerce and industry are dead; civil war is imminent, and the social edifice, deprived of proper support, is about to fall to pieces. As no one has appeared with genius enough to save the country, the ex-Queen says she feels it to be her duty to persist more than ever in her firm determination to remain its Sovereign. She calls upon the people to unite with her in the work of regeneration, of tolerance, and especially of liberty, of which she is the symbol. In conclusion, she says:—"I am entirely devoted to you; and I come to you, my son in my arms, to restore to you what has been taken from you—your repose, your fortune, your power, and the supremacy of your faith." Some one affecting to represent the ex-Queen declares this manifesto to be "apocryphal," which probably means that its publication is premature.

PORTUGAL.

Military pronunciamentos are reported from Portugal in favour of an Iberian Union. This, added to bad news from Cuba, has produced great excitement in Madrid.

PRUSSIA.

The *New Prussian Gazette* of the 5th says:—"According to a communication made to the Prussian Cabinet by one of the great Governments desirous of peace, the life of Count de Bismarck has been again menaced by the hand of an assassin. A student, born in Hanover, had been, it was declared, named as being charged with the execution of the attempt. This news, although alarming, does not surprise us, for, after the malevolent statements, abuse, and calumny lavished on Prussia by the Guelph and Republican organs in Germany and abroad, there cannot be any great wonder felt if a fanatical hand should be armed to commit a work of hatred or vengeance." Austria is said to be the Power which revealed this conspiracy to the Berlin Cabinet.

RUSSIA.

An Imperial Ukase has been issued ordering that after the recruits obtained by this year's levy have joined the ranks, the surplus soldiers in the active army shall be sent on furlough for a time, those chosen for this purpose to be taken in preference from the men recruited in 1863.

GREECE.

A new Ministry has been formed at Athens, under the presidency of M. Zaimis, which is said to be prepared to accept the decision of the late Paris Conference. The Cabinet is constituted as follows:—M. Zaimis, President of the Ministry and Minister of the Interior; M. Delyanni, Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Averio, Minister of Finance; M. Soutzos, Minister of War; M. Triangheta, Minister of Marine; M. Saravas, Minister of Public Worship; M. Petzalis, Minister of Justice. Rumours circulated in Paris to the effect that King George was about to abdicate are declared to be unfounded.

The Berlin semi-official *Provincial Correspondence* of Wednesday, while noting the fact that the Greek reply to the Declaration has not yet been delivered, takes occasion to say that, nevertheless, as the causes for uneasiness in reference to the Greco-Turkish difficulty have been removed, so also may all reports of other European complications be regarded as without foundation.

TURKEY.

Namik Pacha, the Minister of War, has been dismissed, and is replaced by Hussein Pacha, Governor-General of Crete. Djemil Bey, Grand Chamberlain of the palace, has also been dismissed.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Senate has not yet finally considered the Alabama Claims Treaty, but its ratification is declared to be very improbable. The Senate has passed a resolution, which had previously been voted by the House of Representatives, proposing a constitutional amendment prohibiting any disqualification in the exercise of the suffrage on account of race, colour, nationality, property, education, or creed.

The managers of the Union Pacific Railway Company have announced that 1000 miles of the line are now complete, and that, adding to these the 500 miles constructed by the Californian Company, there only remain about 250 miles to make. This done, there will be direct railway communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific. As the works are being pushed forward with great vigour, it is expected, says an American paper, "that some day this spring the news will come that the engine has crossed the last link in the vast line of transit, and that San Francisco is only one week from New York." It is pointed out as a significant fact, presaging future prosperity, that the receipts during 1868 upon an average of 700 miles of this unfinished line amounted to about five million dollars.

CHINA.

The China mail brings an account of the capture of a fort in Formosa by British troops. The opposition of the local authorities to the presence of missionaries seems to have been the principal cause of differences which have now been settled by force of arms.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS CONVENTION.

The following is a copy of the Convention between Great Britain and the United States of America for the settlement of all outstanding claims. It has been published by the Government of the United States:—

"Signed at London, Jan. 14, 1869.

"Whereas claims have at various times since the exchange of the ratifications of the Convention between Great Britain and the United States of America, signed at London on Feb. 8, 1853, been made upon the Government of her Britannic Majesty on the part of citizens of the United States, and upon the Government of the United States on the part of subjects of her Britannic Majesty; and whereas some of such claims are still pending and remain unsettled; her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the President of the United States of America, being of opinion that a speedy and equitable settlement of all such claims will contribute much to the maintenance of the friendly feelings which subsist between the two countries, have resolved to make arrangements for that purpose by means of a Convention, and have named as their plenipotentiaries to confer and agree thereupon, that is to say:—

"Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Hon. George William Frederick, Earl of Clarendon, Baron Hyde of Hindon, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a member of her Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

"And the President of the United States of America, Reverdy Johnson, Esq., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to her Britannic Majesty;

"Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:—

"ARTICLE 1.

"The high contracting parties agree that all claims on the part of subjects of her Britannic Majesty upon the Government of the United States, and all claims on the part of citizens of the United States upon the Government of her Britannic Majesty, including the so-called Alabama claims, which may have been presented to either Government for its interposition with the other since July 26, 1853, the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the Convention concluded between Great Britain and the United States of America at London, on Feb. 8, 1853, and which yet remain unsettled; as well as any other such claims which may be presented within the time specified in article 3 of this Convention, whether or not arising out of the late civil war in the United States, shall be referred to four Commissioners, to be appointed in the following manner—that is to say, two Commissioners shall be named by her Britannic Majesty, and two by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. In case of the death, absence, or incapacity of any Commissioner, or in the event of any Commissioner omitting, or declining, or ceasing to act as such, her Britannic Majesty, or the President of the United States, as the case may be, shall forthwith name another person to act as Commissioner in the place or stead of the Commissioner originally named.

"The Commissioners so named shall meet at Washington at the earliest convenient period after they shall have been respectively named, and shall, before proceeding to any business, make and subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide, to the best of their judgment and according to justice and equity, without fear, favour, or affection to their own country, upon all such claims as shall be laid before them on the part of the Governments of her Britannic Majesty and of the United States respectively; and such declaration shall be entered on the record of their proceedings.

"The Commissioners shall then, and before proceeding to any other business, name some person to act as an arbitrator or umpire, to whose final decision shall be referred any claim upon which they may not be able to come to a decision. If they should not be able to agree upon an arbitrator or umpire, the Commissioners on either side shall name a person as arbitrator or umpire; and in each and every case in which the Commissioners may not be able to come to a decision, the Commissioners shall determine by lot which of the two persons so named shall be the arbitrator or umpire in that particular case. The person or persons to be so chosen as arbitrator or umpire shall, before proceeding to act as such in any case, make and subscribe a solemn declaration, in a form similar to that made and subscribed by the Commissioners, which shall be entered on the record of their proceedings. In the event of the death, absence, or incapacity of such person or persons, or of his or their omitting, or declining, or ceasing to act as such arbitrator or umpire, another person shall be named, in the same manner as the person originally named, to act as arbitrator or umpire in his place and stead, and shall make and subscribe such declaration as aforesaid.

"ARTICLE 2.

"The Commissioners shall then forthwith proceed to the investigation of the claims which shall be presented to their notice. They shall investigate and decide upon such claims in such order and in such manner as they may think proper, but upon such evidence or information only as shall be furnished by or on behalf of their respective Governments. The official correspondence which has taken place between the two Governments respecting any claims shall be laid before the Commissioners, and they shall, moreover, be bound to receive and peruse all other written documents or statements which may be presented to them by or on behalf of the respective Governments in support of or in answer to any claim, and to hear, if required, one person on each side on behalf of each Government, as counsel or agent for such Government on each and every separate claim. Should they fail to decide by a majority upon any individual claim, they shall call to their assistance the arbitrator or umpire whom they may have agreed upon, or who may be determined by lot, as the case may be; and such arbitrator or umpire, after having examined the official correspondence

which has taken place between the two Governments and the evidence adduced for and against the claim, and after having heard, if required, one person on each side, as aforesaid, and consulted with the Commissioners, shall decide thereupon finally and without appeal.

"Nevertheless, if the Commissioners, or any two of them, shall think it desirable that a Sovereign or head of a friendly State should be arbitrator or umpire in case of any claim, the Commissioners shall report to that effect to their respective Governments, who shall thereupon, within six months, agree upon some Sovereign or head of a friendly State, who shall be invited to decide upon such claim, and before whom shall be laid the official correspondence which has taken place between the two Governments, and the other written documents or statements which may have been presented to the Commissioners in respect of such claims.

"The decision of the Commissioners and of the arbitrator or umpire shall be given upon each claim in writing, and shall be signed by them respectively and dated.

"In the event of a decision involving a question of compensation to be paid being arrived at by a special arbitrator or umpire, the amount of such compensation shall be referred back to the Commissioners for adjudication; and in the event of their not being able to come to a decision it shall then be decided by the arbitrator or umpire appointed by them, or who shall have been determined by lot.

"It shall be competent for each Government to name one person to attend the Commissioners as agent on its behalf, to present and support claims on its behalf, and to answer claims made upon it, and to represent it generally in all matters connected with the investigation and decision thereof.

"Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the President of the United States of America, hereby solemnly and sincerely engage to consider the decision of the Commissioners, or of the arbitrator or umpire, as the case may be, as absolutely final and conclusive upon each of such claims decided upon by him or them respectively, and to give full effect to such decision without any objection or delay whatsoever.

"It is agreed that no claim arising out of any transaction of a date prior to July 26, 1853, the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the Convention of Feb. 8, 1853, shall be admissible under this Convention.

"ARTICLE 3.

"Every claim shall be presented to the Commissioners within six months from the day of their first meeting, unless in any case where reasons for delay shall be established to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, or of the arbitrator or umpire in the event of the Commissioners differing in opinion thereupon; and then, and in any such case, the period for presenting the claim may be extended to any time not exceeding three months longer.

"The Commissioners shall be bound to examine and decide upon every claim within two years from the day of their first meeting. It shall be competent for the Commissioners, or for the arbitrator or umpire, if they differ, to decide in each case whether any claim has or has not been duly made, preferred, or laid before them, either wholly, or to any and what extent, according to the true intent and meaning of this Convention.

"ARTICLE 4.

"All sums of money which may be awarded by the Commissioners, or by the arbitrator or umpire, on account of any claim, shall be paid in coin or its equivalent by the one Government to the other, as the case may be, within eighteen months after the date of the decision, without interest.

"ARTICLE 5.

"The high contracting parties engage to consider the result of the proceedings of this Commission as a full and final settlement of every claim upon either Government arising out of any transaction of a date prior to the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention; and further engage that every such claim, whether or not the same may have been presented to the notice of, made, preferred, or laid before the said Commission, shall, from and after the conclusion of the proceedings of the said Commission, be considered and treated as finally settled and barred, and thenceforth inadmissible.

"ARTICLE 6.

"The Commissioners and the arbitrator or umpire appointed by them shall keep an accurate record and correct minutes or notes of all their proceedings, with the dates thereof, and shall appoint and employ clerks or other persons to assist them in the transaction of the business which may come before them.

"The secretary shall be appointed by her Britannic Majesty's representative at Washington and by the Secretary of State of the United States jointly.

"Each Government shall pay the salaries of its own Commissioners. All other expenses and the contingent expenses of the Commission, including the salary of the secretary, shall be defrayed in moieties by the two parties.

"ARTICLE 7.

"The present Convention shall be ratified by her Britannic Majesty and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as may be within twelve months from the date hereof.

"In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed their respective seals.

"Done at London the 14th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1869.

"(L.S.) CLARENDON.
 "(L.S.) REVERDY JOHNSON."

THE LATE GALES AND FLOODS.—Reports continue to reach us of disasters and accidents from the frequent gales and floods. A collision between two vessels has taken place in the Bay of Biscay, one of them, a Prussian barque, sinking immediately with three of her hands on board; and the other, the ship Calcutta, being so much injured that her crew had to take to the boats, and, as the sea was running very high, it is feared that many lives are lost, two boats only having reached land. The Calcutta has since been picked up at sea by the Terrible and towed into Plymouth Sound. Shipwrecks have been numerous. The services of the life-boats all along the coast have been in constant requisition. The floods in the North have again done serious damage. North Lancashire, especially, has been heavily visited. Many roads about Preston were impassable on Monday afternoon, and vast tracts of land were inundated. The country along the course of the Severn, from Welshpool to Bridgnorth, is also submerged, and large numbers of cattle and sheep are reported to have been drowned.

A REMARKABLE SPEECH FROM A WAR MINISTER.—A most notable sign of the direction of public opinion, and one in the highest degree encouraging to those who have so long and arduously laboured for the promotion of peace, retrenchment, and a Christian policy of international diplomacy, is afforded by the speech of the Hon. Captain Vivian, M.P., the War Lord of the Treasury, delivered at Truro, Dec. 21, on the occasion of his re-election. In setting forth the programme of measures incumbent upon the new Ministry, he concluded by saying:—"Lastly, they had a gigantic task, and one which would probably take more than a lifetime to accomplish, but which he was sanguine enough to hope he might in his own days see carried out—it was that by the influence of England they might induce the great nations of the earth to see the folly of keeping up the bloated armaments which are battering on the blood of the people. For the arbitrament of war they might substitute an understanding that, while they should not interfere in the domestic affairs of other nations, all differences which might arise between nation and nation should be referred to the arbitration of a peace congress. When that day came—and he would repeat his belief that it would come—instead of spending twenty-six millions a year in military armaments, we should be able to reduce our military establishments to a peace footing, and bring down the expenditure to something like ten millions per annum. Then might they expect to see the hopes of Mr. Bright realised—a free breakfast-table for the working man." The country will eagerly watch for the fulfilment of this noble programme, and for the realisation of its beneficent results.

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE TO THE PEREIRA.

THE terrible record of disaster at sea is sadly augmenting during the present tempestuous weather. Night after night we listen to the howling of the wind as it comes in fierce gusts against the windows or lashes the rain like sharp hail against the panes, and think of the ships that are exposed to the fury of the gale; of life-boats on dangerous coasts—or shall we say of the lack of life-boats and other means of safety in too many places?—and of how much still remains to be done on behalf of sailors and the widows and orphans who are left by their untimely death in the pursuit of their arduous duty. The terrible account of the wreck of the Pereira has already been the subject of lamentation, and particulars have been published of the way in which that great vessel was, as it were, struck into ruin by the awful blow of one tremendous wave, or, rather, by the accumulated and immediate force of three or four enormous breakers. Our Engraving, which is taken from a sketch made at Havre, shows the position of the ill-fated vessel during the violence of the storm. Accompanying the sketch was an account of the terrible scene written by one of the passengers, who says:—"We set out from Brest at three o'clock p.m. on Saturday, Jan. 16. Wind and waves violent and contrary, notwithstanding which we went at a rapid rate. On Wednesday the wind from the south-west became very boisterous, and the vessel laboured heavily against the weather. At all points the sea was making a breach, and some of the cabins were inundated. On Thursday the sea was white with foam, and we seemed to be drawing into a tremendous cyclone in a place known by the sailors as the Devil's Hole. At about half-past two we heard with dismay a tremendous crash. Two waves with united force had fallen perpendicularly on the fore part of the ship, and the water penetrated everywhere, like a torrent from a waterspout. Articles of furniture, broken timber, and human beings were swept in all directions, amid the terrific sound of the sea and wind, mingled with the cries and shrieks of those who were injured by the implacable waves. The chief engineer was seen running, bare headed and up to his knees in water, shouting to the frightened passengers to have courage, to his subordinates to put on more steam, and to the steersman to keep his helm to the wind. In another moment we might have been lost, for the wave which had broken upon us carried away a part of the vessel to starboard; and another enormous volume of water followed it which threatened to engulf us, and would have done so but for the coolness of the captain and the courage of his crew. Happily, of the four furnace fires of the boiler one was kept alight by the efforts of the engineer; and this was probably the means of our escape, since it gave just sufficient force to turn the screw and enable the vessel to tack, so that the flank was turned to the waves, after which the ship remained comparatively steady with the tempest astern. Sad were the scenes that had taken place on board, however; and the spar-deck, as well as the bulwarks to larboard, were completely carried away; while at the foot of the funnel the ruin seemed to be complete. The second saloon and the officers' berths were destroyed, and the ice-houses, as well as other light constructions, wrecked. In the midst of the debris some of those who were dead and wounded were to be seen—amongst them a young Jewess, who had been sitting reading, when death came suddenly upon her. A priest was killed in the act of giving his benediction, and a Spanish lay-brother, with a young countryman, were imprisoned by the jamming together of some timbers. One of the female passengers was rescued by the chief steward, who caught hold of her long hair just as she was being swept away by the waves. In the after saloon the principal scene was to be observed; there were huddled together all those who sought shelter from the fury of the storm. Ladies in every state of costume ran from their cabins, some of them carrying young children, and not able to maintain their footing, because of the tossing of the vessel. One of these held two children in her arms; another had missed her daughter, and, though the child was afterwards brought to her, could not believe that she had not been swept away. In general, however, great courage was displayed, and the wounded were brought thither for help and succour. Towards two o'clock in the morning the captain gave the word for passengers to leave the after cabins, and mattresses and cushions were passed to the fore part to stop the breaches lest the waves might swamp the ship. The male passengers worked with the crew to effect this object and also to clear away the wreck, which was then a great obstruction. The bridge was disencumbered from the wreck of the two boats which had been broken from their davits, and the carpenter made an effort to set up the spar-decks, while the chief engineer set the donkey-engine to work at the pumps. Then the dead and the wounded were seen to; one of the latter, however, died in the night, before anyone could go to his assistance. It was only by a miracle that the ship and the 200 passengers were not lost altogether, so that to proceed with the voyage was impossible, and it was necessary to put back to France."

FUNERAL OF THE PRINCE OF BELGIUM.

WE have already published ample details of the illness, death, and burial of the late youthful Prince of Belgium, whose obsequies are represented in the accompanying Engraving. The ceremony of consigning to the family vault in the chapel at Laeken of the remains of his Royal Highness was characterised by all the outward trappings of woe common on such occasions; but which, in this instance, were not mere matters of course, for the grief expressed was real, and was participated in not only by those present at the ceremony, either as actors or spectators, but by the entire people of Belgium, who marked their sense of the loss the country had sustained by discontinuing their ordinary occupations and observing the day as one of solemn religious services.

ARTHUR ALLEN AND JAMES KEMP, farm labourers, have been committed to Winchester gaol for trial at the ensuing assizes, charged with having placed two heavy sleepers and a ladder across the down rails of the South-Western Railway at Worting, near Basingstoke.

CHAPEL ROYAL, SAVOY.—The Sunday evening preachers appointed for Lent are as follows:—Feb. 14, the Rev. W. H. Brookfield, Chaplain to the Queen; Feb. 21, the Rev. G. H. Maclear, preacher in the Temple; Feb. 28, the Rev. Dr. Barry, Principal of King's College; March 7, the Rev. Canon Mildred Birch, Chaplain to the Prince of Wales; March 14, the Rev. J. E. Kempe, Chaplain to the Queen; March 21, the Very Rev. the Dean of Chichester; March 28, the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain.

A NEWSPAPER is published on board the steamer Richmond, one of the huge passenger palaces which ply between Louisville and New Orleans. It is called the Richmond Head Light. It has two composers and one editor, and is published six times during each trip, or about three times a week. It is intended to be a faithful expositor of river life, affording racy entertainment for the passengers as well as an advertising medium for hotel proprietors and merchants.

"RUGLEN MARRIAGES."—Our Scottish fellow-countrymen have some phrases which are puzzling to the outside world. "Ruglen marriages" have rather a singular history. Two hundred years ago an Act was passed inflicting very heavy penalties for clandestine marriages, without proclamation of bans, but not making the marriage void. With some ingenuity the Act passed to repress such marriages was made an instrument for facilitating them. Persons clandestinely married sent a friend to give information of the offence to the procurator-fiscal, and very often it was done where two persons wanted to be clandestinely married; he brought them before a magistrate under the statute, whereupon they pleaded guilty, were fined a nominal sum, and thus for five shillings obtained a sentence equivalent to a marriage certificate. The five shillings for fees appear to be the key of the transaction. In some places there grew up a regular business of this kind, and the process was made easy and popular; printed forms were kept ready at the court-house—petitions in the name of the fiscal, confessions of the parties, and the sentence, and all that was necessary was for two persons married, or wishing to be married, to attend and get the forms filled up, sign their names, and pay the fees. The statute, indeed, imposed a punishment of three months' imprisonment, but the sentence always contained a clause that "reserved consideration how far the parties ought to be imprisoned," and the Courts may be "considering" to this day. The law gave effect to these sentences as good evidence of a marriage. These "marriages before justices," being very common in the small burgh of Rutherglen, acquired the short name of "Ruglen marriages." The Royal Commission on marriages, which reported last year, was informed that this judicial farce eventually got disreputable, and gradually the practice died out, and has now been extinct for about twenty years.



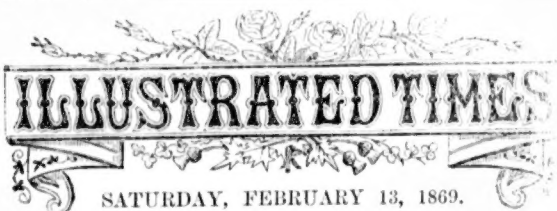
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CONVENTUAL LIFE.

WHAT takes most people into convents? Just what takes people into madhouses, with only a quantitative difference. In the language of psychology, loss of co-ordinating power—intellectual, moral, or physical—and sometimes, in a measure, all three. If a person has lost this power to such a degree that he cannot be trusted in any portion of his life, he is sent to a lunatic asylum by others. If he has only lost it to such a degree that he is what is called “knocked over,” or a little crazed, and if other circumstances are favourable, he goes into a monastery, or in some other way retires from a life the facts of which are too much for him. In some cases the motive which carries a person towards a life of what is termed religious retirement is deserving of a qualified respect. For example, when a man stung by remorse for crime or dissipation, or deeply sensible of what weak people call the vanity of life; or a woman bitterly defeated in a question of the heart, retires to the shade of a monastery or nunnery, and says, “I will devote the rest of my life, under discipline, to self-denial, devotion, and charity,” all but the most bigoted will accord the person in question a qualified respect, however the course taken may be disapproved of. But, as a general rule, to retire from “the open” of life on account of having received a shock of any kind is a sign of weakness—partial paralysis of the character, in fact. Even in the ruling minds of such places, which, of course, are in one sense strong, there is a fatal weakness—a weakness, namely, of the enjoying faculties—which predisposes them to think that the Supreme is, in the words of a great American, “a mean and stingy God.” Besides all this, there is among the inhabitants of monasteries and nunneries—especially the latter—a large proportion of people who cannot be termed healthy, certainly who cannot be called favourable specimens of humanity.

Apart from the motives for religious retirement which command our respect as well as our pity, there are others which are fairly open to ridicule, and to as much contempt as Christianity permits; the ennui of fine-ladyism, the sham enthusiasm of self-denial, the thin-natured sentimentalism of devotion, the vanity of belonging to an ancient and exclusive religious corporation which never relaxes its terms, with the addition of a specially sacred prestige in the eyes of all those who do not know that you cannot run away from your own shadow. This vanity is, in numerous instances, the determining motive with Protestants who go over to Rome, and especially with men and women who take the vows. Indeed, religious vanity, with a love of “spiritual” power or prestige under the mask of humility, is a form of the vice which has not yet received the attention due to it.

Some timid people have lately been feeling greatly alarmed at the progress which they fancy “Rome,” as they call it, is making in this country. Certainly Rome has just bagged a wealthy Marquis, and houses of celibate retirement have increased, especially for women. But it may be conjectured that the delicious suggestions of certain cases pending in law courts here and elsewhere will sprinkle cold water upon the aspirations of a good many foolish and ignorant girls. Cases full of Monk Lewis horrors or of Maria Monk stories would not have been half so effective for this purpose as cases which so clearly exhibit, in such meanly repulsive lights, the truth just referred to—that you cannot run away from your own shadow. Here we have life in a convent exhibited in colours which make it equally odious and ludicrous. Details more meanly repulsive cannot possibly be conceived; nor is it easy to conceive bad passions more frankly displayed in the most paltry forms of conflict. The squabbles of the servants’ room—the lady’s-maid persecuting the cook, and the cook the housemaid, with nagging, sordid conceit, false humility, and false kindness all round—these, only a good deal degraded and soiled, are the kind of thing you get in these delicious stories. The strongest impression one receives is that of the excessive nastiness of convent life. A lady has recently been writing a memoir of Thomas à Becket, of Canterbury, in which she records, with much apparent zest, that he used to wear his shirt till it was full of

vermin, and the whole atmosphere of these spiritual squabbles is one of downright frowsiness. Dirtiness seems natural to celibate retirement. It is, we presume, a mode of self-mortification to be nasty. But, as the writer of these lines knew an instance in which an amiable and intelligent novice, a young lady not quite so near idiocy as the majority of nuns, quitted a convent in pure disgust at the dirtiness of the Religious Life, it may be hoped that ladies who, having some idea of entering a nunnery, read these cases, will get their minds, or at least their noses, a little opened in time.

There is another benefit which must result from the publicity given to such cases. It is not too much to say, whatever amount of devotional exercises may be gone through by the people concerned in these narratives, that to pretend that the life they lead, as painted by themselves, is a bit more “religious” than that of other people, is utter nonsense. All the Aves and Paternosters in the world cannot make it anything but what it staringly is—a mean, degraded life, of which the most engrossing questions are not half so respectable—may Heaven forgive us for even that comparison!—as those of a poor old scandal-mongering washer-woman with nine children to care for. But, apart from that, it is great joy to those who believe that the pretensions of the Romish Church to govern the secular or civil power are as dangerous as they are foolish, to see her devoted adherents dragged into the daylight of civil courts upon questions which, by the logic of facts, show that her organisations are not equal to their pretensions, and that, spiritualise as Romanists may, questions of simple human right and wrong will dodge and surprise them still. An action for libel, for example, founded upon matters of so-called “spiritual discipline,” is a gloriously instructive exhibition. And we are glad to observe that the Habeas Corpus has found its way into the Loretto convent school near Dublin. The final lesson of all this we may perhaps draw out by-and-by. In the mean time, even if the verdict should go against the plaintiff, the general impression left by the libel case must remain unaltered.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., has subscribed £50 to the Bristol Cathedral Nave Restoration Fund. Bravo, Mr. Morley! Better spend your money on that Bristol Nave than some of the Bristol (K) Naves your opponents lavished coin on.—*Fun.*

ELECTION PETITIONS.—Mr. Justice Blackburn gave his decision on the Wallingford election petition last Saturday afternoon. He decided that Mr. Stanley Vickers, the Conservative sitting member, was duly elected, and ordered the petitioner to pay the costs. His Lordship was quite satisfied that there had been no bribery; but he was not sure, he said, that he was right in saying that there had been no corrupt treating. At Westbury the judgment has gone against Mr. Phipps, the sitting Conservative member; and at Dublin Sir Arthur Guinness, also Conservative, was declared unseated, though not by any corrupt acts of his own, through the corrupt acts of his agents. He is condemned to pay all costs. Judgment went against Mr. Phipps, at Westbury, on the ground of intimidation by one of his agents, a Mr. Harrop; so that Mr. Phipps has to thank the indiscreet zeal of this one man for the loss of his seat. Mr. Justice Willes said that neither candidate was guilty of corrupt practices, and that corrupt practices did not extensively prevail in Westbury during the election. Mr. Dowse, Q.C., has been declared duly elected for Londonderry, the presiding Judge deciding that no corrupt practices had prevailed at the late election. The Cheltenham petition inquiry terminated on Wednesday. Mr. Baron Martin declared that the election was as fair and honest as had ever taken place; that Mr. Samuelson was duly elected; and that the cost must follow the event.

ANOTHER CASE OF CONVENT DISCIPLINE.—The *Chronique* of Louvain, in Belgium, relates an extraordinary case of sequestration at a convent near that town. The victim is a nun belonging to one of the best families of the neighbourhood, and whom the Lady Superior had placed in a damp, unhealthy, underground cell. She had been several days in confinement, when from the narrow opening by which her prison received a little light from the garden she succeeded in attracting the attention of a man working there, and who, at her entreaties, consented to procure for her writing materials and to convey a letter to her brother-in-law. He, on receiving the communication, proceeded to the convent and asked to see his sister-in-law, but was informed that she was in religious retirement, and could not be seen. He returned three hours later, accompanied by a commissary of police, whom he left outside, and then repeated his demand; he received a similar reply, but he insisted, and the Superior at length became evidently embarrassed. He then opened the door to the police officer, who compelled the directress to accompany them to the cellars underground, where they found not only the lady in question, but also five other nuns confined in the same manner, and all of whom, on recovering their liberty, took advantage of the commissary’s presence to quit the establishment and return to their friends. The case is to come before the courts of law.

THE RECENT GALE.—The brig Robert Bruce, Stranay master, of and from Belfast, in attempting, on the 6th inst., in a heavy gale, to get into Maryport, Cumberland, fell to leeward and struck the ground to the northward of the harbour; the anchors were let go, but she beat up into the surf, the sea making a clean breach over her; and, the crew being afraid she would capsize, the masts were cut away. The Henry Nixon life-boat, of the National Life-Boat Institution, was then launched and went towards her. The surf being very heavy, the first time the vessel was grappled by the life-boat the grapple-iron was straightened by the surf, tearing the boat away. The second time the rope was broken in the same way, but at last they succeeded in saving all hands, seven in number. The upper parts of the hull and decks were breaking up before the crew were got on board the life-boat; and the floating wreck of the brig, masts, yards, &c., made it very difficult and dangerous for the boat to near the wreck.—At one o’clock on the 8th inst., during a gale of wind, a messenger came from Thorpeness (Suffolk) to the Misher Haven Coastguard station to say that a ship was on shore near that place, and that they could not rescue the crew by means of the rocket apparatus. The life-boat Ipswich, of the National Life-Boat Institution, was thereupon launched, and succeeded in saving the crew of eight men from the vessel, which proved to be the barque Selina, of Falmouth, bound to that port from Newcastle with coals. She has since become a total wreck. In consequence of the gale and heavy sea the life-boat was obliged to land at Dunwich.

A COMFORTABLE LIVING.—The Regius Professorship of Divinity is one of the greatest prizes in the University of Cambridge. Originally founded by Henry VIII., and endowed with £40 a year and rooms and commons in Trinity College, it was augmented by James I., who attached to it the Rectory of Somersham, in Huntingd. shire. We learn from the report of the Cambridge University Commission that the gross annual income of this living is £2121, which is reduced by the salaries of three Curates and other charges to which a living is liable to about £1300 a year. The Rector is non-resident. The present holder of this desirable piece of University preferment is the Rev. Dr. Jeremie, who in 1864 was appointed Dean of Lincoln. It was then expected that the Professorship would have been vacated; for, as the Dean is not allowed to hold a living in connection with his Deanery, it was supposed *a fortiori* that the duties of a professorial chair would be inconsistent with those of the cathedral. How fallacious were both the supposition and the inference the present Dean has shown by continuing to fill the two positions. With his £2000 a year from the Deanery and his £1300 from the Professorship he must frequently have been visited by the comfortable reflection that his lines have indeed fallen in pleasant places. But how fares the University by this comfortable arrangement? As Dean he must reside two thirds of the year at Lincoln. So that Cambridge can by no possibility enjoy his presence for more than four months. And even of this brief period she has but a shorn allowance. The present term is of necessity short, in consequence of the early occurrence of Easter. It practically began with the beginning of last week, and terminates with March 19. But the Regius Professor of Divinity announces that his lectures will not commence till Feb. 13; so that, at most, by lecturing three times a week, as he proposes, instead of twice, as he did last year, he will deliver fifteen lectures. While for these and the incidental duties of the professorship he receives yearly £1300, and at the same time holds another office still less onerous and still more lucrative, it cannot be said that theology goes unrewarded.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

PRINCE ARTHUR, it has been officially notified, will visit Ireland next month. His Royal Highness, it is thought, will stay a couple of months.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNTESS DE PARIS was safely delivered of a son, at York House, Twickenham, on Saturday, at ten minutes to two o’clock p.m. The mother and child are doing very well. The infant Prince was baptised on Sunday afternoon, at York House, by the Rev. Monsignor Weld, of Isleworth, and received the names of Louis Philippe Robert. He assumes the historical title of Duke of Orleans, which was last borne by the lamented father of the Count de Paris.

THE EARL OF DERBY has greatly improved in health since his last severe attack of gout.

THE HON. H. F. COWPER, member for Herts, and Mr. A. J. Mundella, the member for Sheffield, are to be, respectively, the mover and the seconder of the address to the Crown in the House of Commons.

SIR WILLIAM ROYLL, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, has consented to preside at the thirty-seventh anniversary dinner of the United Law Clerks’ Society.

LORD STANLEY, who was recently elected to the Rectorship of Glasgow University, will, it is understood, visit that city towards the end of next month.

MRS. DE BURGH, the wife of the Vicar of West Drayton, has joined the Church of Rome.

THE HONOUR OF KNIGHTHOOD has been conferred upon Mr. William Young, Chief Justice and President of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN has announced, in the Town Council, his intention to come to London to present to her Majesty a memorial calling on her to grant the prayer of a petition for the disendowment and disestablishment of the Church, at the same time that he presents a petition from the amnesty committee in favour of the release of the Fenian prisoners.

TWO SLIGHT SHOCKS OF EARTHQUAKE were felt in Florence on Sunday morning. No damage is reported.

SIR DOMINIC CORRIGAN will be the Liberal candidate for Dublin. Mr. Cecil Guinness has declined the requisition of the Conservatives to stand for the city.

DURING THE RECENT SEVERE GALES very considerable damage was caused at Worthing by the inroads of the sea. Active measures are now in progress for the repair of the sea-wall, and a Government inquiry is about to take place on the subject.

A GENTLEMAN UNKNOWN, but apparently a foreigner, shot himself with a revolver in the Mall, St. James’s Park, nearly opposite Marlborough House, on Sunday morning.

THE INTERMENT OF MR. R. KEELEY, the comedian, took place at the Brompton Cemetery on Monday morning. The funeral was strictly private, only a few of the immediate relatives and friends being present. Mr. Montagu Williams, son-in-law of the deceased, was chief mourner.

THE FIREDAMP exploded on Tuesday morning in the Forchamman Colliery, Aberdare, killing three men and injuring seven, two of whom, it is thought, are not likely to survive.

THE THEATRE ROYAL, HUMBER-STREET, HULL, has been destroyed by fire. It is stated that Mr. F. B. Chatterton, of Drury-Lane, was the lessee of the building; but it was managed by Mr. E. C. Hale.

MR. JOSEPH HODGSON, F.R.S., expired on the 7th inst., at his residence, Westbourne-terrace, full of honours as of years, having reached the eighty-second year of his age, and held all the important offices in the Royal College of Surgeons. His wife died suddenly and unexpectedly the previous day.

RICHARD COOPER, an engraver, living in Spencer-street, Birmingham, has been arrested for attempting to hang his son, six years old, on Tuesday evening. Cooper, who has been accustomed to get drunk, hung the lad by a cord to a work-bench, but had not the heart to carry out his intention.

LADY MURCHISON, wife of Sir Roderick I. Murchison, Bart., K.C.B., died, on Wednesday, at No. 16, Belgrave-square. Her Ladyship was eighty years of age.

THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY is reported to be slowly recovering from his severe illness.

LORD CAIRNS will succeed Lord Malmesbury as leader of the Conservative party in the House of Lords. Lord Malmesbury will give the usual dinner the day before the opening of Parliament, at which the Queen’s Speech will be read, and he will then formally resign the leadership.

AT A CONFERENCE held at the Mansion House on Wednesday—the Lord Mayor in the chair—it was resolved that a subscription should be commenced, with a view of promoting emigration as the most efficient means of alleviating the distress in the east of London.

A SUBSCRIPTION in commemoration of M. Berryer has now produced nearly 100,000*fr.* A committee of the chief subscribers will shortly meet to discuss the best method of employing the fund thus raised. One project recommends the erection of two statues—one to the advocate, in the Salle des Pas-Perdus of the Palais de Justice; and the other to the politician, in one of the public squares of Marseilles.

THE RETURN OF METROPOLITAN PAUPERISM just issued shows that on the last day of the fifth week of January, 1869, the total number of paupers (exclusive of lunatics in asylums and vagrants) in the unions and single parishes of London was 154,067, as against 165,746 on the corresponding day of 1868.

THE PROMENADE OF THE BEUF-GRAS IN PARIS on Sunday was favoured by delightful weather, a bright sun shining out nearly the whole day, but the display itself was inferior to that of preceding years. Still the crowds assembled everywhere on the passage of the cavalcade were immense.

THE VILLAGE OF BUZAN (ARIEGE), FRANCE, has just been almost entirely destroyed by fire. The church, priests’ residence, and nearly one hundred houses or farm buildings were burnt down in a few hours. The disaster commenced in a chimney, and, as a high wind blew at the time, the flames spread with great rapidity.

THE UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has made his usual monthly statement of the public debt of the United States, which shows that its total amount on Feb. 1 was 2,662,400,000*dols.* This was an increase of 9,800,000*dols.* during the past month. The Government expenditure during the month of January was in excess of the receipts 16,000,000*dols.*

THE SUPPORTERS OF MR. RIPLEY have held a meeting at Bradford to consider what steps should be taken to supply the vacancy in the representation caused by the election of Mr. Ripley having been declared void. It was ultimately resolved to send a deputation to Mr. M. W. Thompson, late M.P. for Bradford, asking that gentleman to allow himself to become a candidate. Mr. Thompson has accepted the invitation.

THE PRISONER SHREWARD, since his committal for trial—and, indeed, since his removal to Norwich—has become very taciturn, and has not given the slightest additional clue to the murder so strangely confessed by him, at the Lambeth Police Court, early in January. In fact, he is evidently determined now to struggle for existence. He will be brought to trial, at Norwich, about March 26 or 27.

AT AN INQUEST held on the body of a laundress living at Farnham, who died suddenly while taking some washing home, a few nights since, the doctor who made the post-mortem examination said in his evidence, “I found an old disease on the glottis. Death was caused by a strong blast of wind, which caused a sudden contraction of the glottis. Had a surgeon been on the spot immediately, and cut the windpipe, she would have recovered.” “Death by a blast of wind” was the verdict.

THE INSPECTORS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES for ST. PANCRAAS have lately been out in the performance of their duties, and have inflicted penalties on a large number of tradesmen for having defective weights and measures. Amongst others they have fined a vestryman 10*s.* for having unstamped and deficient measures, which measures were destroyed; but, according to the system adopted by the vestry under the local Act of Parliament, the name of the vestryman and other tradesmen who have been fined is kept strictly secret.

BISHOP SELWYN, who has just returned from New Zealand, delivered an address at Stoke, on Saturday, in which he gave some assurances that the churches in New Zealand, notwithstanding the recent troubles, are in a prosperous condition, and maintained that there was no need for Churchmen to despair at home because compulsory church rates have been abolished. He felt, he said, that they were in the same position as our forefathers were, and had nothing to do but to appeal to the consciences of their fellow-Christians.

THE WALLACE MONUMENT, on the Abbey Craig, near Stirling, cannot be completed in consequence of the want of funds. A futile attempt has been made to raise the necessary amount at Manchester. The acting committee, practically reduced to three gentlemen, are under personal obligations in connection with the building to the extent of £400. This is the second uncompleted national monument in Scotland. Meanwhile, an attempt is being made to start a third—a statue of Robert Bruce at Lochmaben, which is supposed by some to be the birthplace of the hero. Mr. Thomas Carlyle is said to have signified his sympathy with this proposal.

MR. HOWE has made an amusing suggestion in the United States Senate, in the shape of a resolution providing for the appointment of an able phrenologist to examine all candidates for Internal Revenue appointments, and to report upon their cranial developments in regard to benevolence, conscientiousness, comparison, and causality, to the end that the Government may no longer suffer from the frauds now so common in that department. This original “notion” troubled the Senate greatly, and it was gravely referred to the consideration of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform.

THE LOUNGER.

WHEN the time came this week for preparing my contribution to your paper, I found that I had little to write about. Political matters I consider it my special duty to notice; but during the past week there had been but few if any political events of importance. True, Sir Wentworth Dilke, of the *Athenæum*, has failed at Wallingford to oust Mr. Stanley Vickers, the distiller of gin. Sir Wentworth confidently believed that he was safe to win, but he lost. Then Sir Arthur Guinness, son of the great brewer, and great brewer himself, has been condemned to lose the seat which he won at Dublin, and has to pay all costs, which, of course, he does not much care about, as he is rich as Cressus, and perhaps richer. And other election petitions have been settled; but, as no really important member has been ousted or seated, it did not seem to me that these things were worthy of comment. Then the Prime of All England has been "enthroned," and no doubt I might have written a paragraph about that ceremony; but, as your readers know, I have lately forsaken ecclesiastical matters. I have an awkward habit of writing exactly what I think, and on ecclesiastical subjects we cannot do that just now with safety. Why, if I had written what I thought about that enthroning business, I should have been pestered with furious epistles from irritated subscribers, and perhaps damaged the circulation of your paper, which, of course, I am bound not to do.

Well, whilst I was pondering my difficulty, and wondering how I should escape from it, my eye lighted upon the report of the proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society at its evening meeting on Monday last, and was caught by this sentence:—"A paper was read by Mr. A. G. Finlay on a prevalent error regarding the Gulf Stream." Now, knowing from Maury and other writers something about the Gulf Stream, and this famous stream having been much talked about lately as the cause, through some change in its course, of our present remarkable and unusually warm weather, I paused and read what Mr. Finlay had to say; and I was astonished to find that his decision is "that the magnitude and force of this stream are, beyond all doubt, insufficient to carry it to the shores of Europe and distribute the influence of the tropical heat over so large a surface." That is, England is not warmed at all by the Gulf Stream, as we have all been taught it is. "Hem!" muttered I, "what next, and next?" Frude has exploded half our established notions touching facts in English history; and now here is a man smashing at a blow one of our most interesting and favourite geographical theories. "But," said I, "who is Mr. Finlay? Maury I know; but Finlay I know not." And, having on my shelves Maury's "Physical Geography of the Sea," I took it down to see what he really said upon this matter. And now, Mr. Editor, in default of anything specially interesting in the political world, allow me to present to your readers an extract or two from Maury's book. The first describes the Gulf Stream; the second tells us, in wonderfully graphic language, how this stream warms our island:—"There is," says Maury, "a river in the ocean. In the severest droughts it never fails, and in the mightiest floods it never overflows. Its banks and its bottom are of cold water, whilst its current is of warm. The Gulf of Mexico is its fountain, and its mouth is the Arctic Sea. It is the Gulf Stream. There is in the world no such majestic flow of waters. Its current is more rapid than the Mississippi or the Amazon. Its waters, as far out from the gulf as the Carolina coast, are of indigo blue. They are so distinctly marked that they may be traced by the eye." This is the Gulf Stream. And now let Maury tell us how it warms our island. He describes the warming of a building with hot water, which everybody now understands, and then he says:—"Now, to compare small things with great, we have, in the warm waters which are confined in the Gulf of Mexico, just such a heating apparatus for Great Britain, the North Atlantic, and Western Europe. The furnace is the torrid zone, the Mexican Gulf and the Caribbean Sea are the caldrons, the Gulf Stream is the conducting pipe. From the grand banks of Newfoundland to the shores of Europe is the basement—the hot-air chamber—in which the pipe is flared out so as to present a larger cooling surface. Here the circulation of the atmosphere is arranged by Nature; and it is such that the warmth thus conveyed into this warm air-chamber of the mid-ocean is taken up by the genial west winds and dispersed in the most benign manner throughout Great Britain and the west of Europe." And then, in another place, he says:—"It is the influence of this stream upon climate that makes Erin 'the emerald isle of the sea' and clothes the shores of Albion in evergreen robes, while, in the same latitude on this side, the coasts of Labrador are fast bound in fetters of ice." Please to note that "this side" means the American side. Lieutenant Maury is an American. He is a Southerner; and, as will be remembered, by-the-way, fought on the side of the Confederates. Here we have, then, Maury against Finlay. I, for the present, shall side with Maury.

But I must return to my proper political region. Since the above was written I have heard, on undoubted authority, that Mr. Childers and his colleagues have done their economic work so well that they will be able to reduce the Naval Estimates by nearly a million of money, without laying up a ship or discharging a single sailor, but simply by concentrating the departments, superannuating old, useless, and superfluous officials, and generally economising in the working of the service. This is a great achievement, and will, no doubt, strengthen the Government. But the First Lord must be prepared for sharp questionings when he comes to introduce and explain his estimates. For all the officials discharged have friends in Parliament, and the late Ministers will be sure to try to make out a case of false economy. Still, as the Navy is not to be reduced in strength, I do not think that the Opposition will gain much by that move. What the Ministers in other departments have done has not oozed out. But if Mr. Cardwell has been as scrutinising and as bold in his department, the War Office, where reform is quite as much needed as at the Admiralty, and all the other heads of departments have been inspired by the spirit which has inspired the First Lord, there ought to be a saving of at least three millions. I do not think that it is a merit that the Navy is not to be reduced. Of course, it is a merit, if it is to be kept up to its present force, that it should cost less money. But surely we ought to recall and pay off many of our ships on foreign service. The African squadron, for example. There is now little or no slave trade going on. Why should we squander money to prevent that which scarcely exists? But then we must remember that the First Lord has only been in office a few months—not more than two, indeed—and perhaps we ought to wonder rather that he has done so much than that he has done no more.

By-the-by, I may mention, in connection with the slave-trade prevention squadron, that I understand the hon. member for Dudley intends, early in the Session, to move for an inquiry into the whole subject of the government of our settlements on the west coast of Africa. Mr. Sheridan mooted the question last year, in reference, if I remember rightly, to Sierra Leone especially; but he now intends to expand his proposition so as to include the whole of our possessions in that region, where, if report speaks truly, very gross abuses exist.

Now that the pantomime season is over at the Crystal Palace, I hope that the directors will take care that the popular lectures, several series of which have now been given with considerable success, are resumed; and I call attention to this matter just now in consequence of a rumour that has reached me to the effect that some difficulty is experienced in connection with finding a suitable room in the premises for the purpose. I trust that Rumour on this occasion is as little to be relied on as she is on most others, and that any obstacle that may exist in the way of these lectures will be overcome. The great south wing dining-room has hitherto been appropriated to this purpose, for which it was very well adapted; but if that apartment cannot be spared, surely some other portion of the immense fabric at Sydenham could be devoted to so laudable an object. It may be that those lectures do not "draw" such large audiences to the palace as the excellent concerts presided over by Mr. Manns; and yet they must have considerable influence

in attracting visitors, too. Besides, as I have before pointed out, they form almost the only remnant of the objects originally contemplated in the erection of the People's Palace, and ought to be kept up for that, if for no other reason. There is plenty of lecturing talent to be had, the range of suitable subjects is almost unlimited, and the beneficial influence lectures like those already delivered are calculated to exert is unquestionable. I sincerely hope, therefore, that the directors and managers will make a point, by keeping up the popular lectures, of retaining for their institution something of the character of a place of instruction as well as of mere amusement.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.
THE MAGAZINES.

In *Macmillan*, the most striking feature is a paper by Mr. Matthew Arnold on the "Modern Element in Literature." But the title scarcely conveys the meaning of the paper. Mr. Arnold finds in Thucydides, Sophocles, and Aristophanes, some striking examples of the strictly modern spirit, though I cannot produce them here. Probably we may take this as one more contribution from Mr. Arnold to his argument that Hellenism harmonises better than Hebraism with the modern vein. In the letters entitled "Two Girls of the Period" I cannot see much. The second, a sad story of very humble life, is instructive; but the first, from a Belgravian girl, reads hollow and false. We have far too many of these panics; and it is ridiculous for an educated young woman to rush into print and cry for work to do in order that she may be saved from dissipation, or worse. It is easy to find work if you are ready to do it.

Tinsley's is again distinguished for the excellence of some of its woodcuts. The lonely bay, opposite page 44, and the leafless trees in another place, are admirable. So, in a different way, are Mr. Alfred Thompson's sketches of Mr. Dickens reading from "Oliver Twist." *London Society* has this month some capital pictures. The article on the "Literature of Valentines" is really well written. Read this, for example:—

We have, we find, been quite sweeping enough in our general condemnation. It is not too late to discriminate and to qualify a little. We hasten to say that the specimens of the bastard valentine literature which we have in view, are not devoid of a certain loose horse morality. They are ill-natured enough; and vulgar and tasteless enough; and a given proportion of them are indelicate enough. For the most part, their fault is a coarseness of manner rather than a depravity of principle. They are frequently conversant about vicious things; but we never find them putting vice into a precept. Sometimes they indulge in rank and dangerous suggestion; but never in the direct inculcation of impropriety. Their office is in their own way to rebuke sin; though this rebuke may occasionally be administered more *Satanico*. Though there be sufficient evil in them to justify the stringency of our animadversions, there is also so much good that we need not keep ourselves or our readers in a chronic state of bristling protest or of virtuous fret and irritation.

It is truly refreshing to read anything so moderately and wisely expressed. I should be glad to know who wrote the article, and to be able to trace the same pen again. There is also a very noticeable paper entitled "Help for the Halt," which ought to be read, both for the sake of the matter and the manner, and for that of the Orthopaedic Hospital, as it is called, though the name is, I believe, erroneously formed from the Greek. *London Society* makes quite a *métier* of this class of paper, which is always well done, and apparently always from the same pen.

Under the *Crown* comes out with a new cover and with some increase in size. "Not a Chance, a Story of Very Low Life, by Tom Hood," deserves more, and more discriminating, praise than I have space to bestow upon it. But nearly the whole of the very varied contents of this number are good—those on Pauperism and the Musical Pitch especially. The paper of Egyptian Travel is also very nice, and I am told that the leading story, by Mr. C. A. Ross and M. A. Clarke, is good too; but I have not had time to read it myself.

The *Victoria* is very bad; but I ought before now to have said a good word for "Miriam Ponder," which has recently been closed. With some obvious faults, it had much merit.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

An amateur performance, having for its object the collection of the necessary funds to build and keep in efficient repair a life-boat, was given at St. George's Hall, Langham place, last Tuesday, by the members of the Belhus Dramatic Club; and the occasion was invested with a special interest by the fact that the principal piece in the bill was a "new and original" drama, from the pen of a Mrs. Steele, who also played a subordinate part in the piece. "Under False Colours" is a three-act drama, of some merit as regards its construction, although there is little originality in the story or in Mrs. Steele's treatment of it. A young lady, who has compromised herself in very early youth with a wicked Captain, is about to be married to a virtuous Major. The wicked Captain is also a suitor of the young lady; but, of course, an unsuccessful one. In order to compel her to accept him, he threatens to expose the facts of their early acquaintanceship, with such wicked colouring as his vicious fancy may suggest. The lady, however, defies the villain, and marries the virtuous Major. In the next act we find the lady (whose husband has been ordered on foreign service), living in the same house with the wicked Captain, under circumstances that seem to call for explanation. The husband returns from foreign service, and, naturally incensed at his wife's irregularities, curses his friend the wicked Captain, who takes himself off to some Continental town, where he proposes to commit suicide; but eventually he changes his mind. In the last act the mysteries which surround the connection between the wicked Captain and the young lady are cleared up by a process of explanation which I was unable to follow, and the virtuous Major (now a Colonel) and his lovely wife are reconciled. The piece is not written with much literary pretension, and if it were the members of the Belhus Dramatic Club would be wholly unequal to the task of doing it justice. No one will be disposed to quarrel with the zeal that actuates Lady Barrett Lennard to endeavour to raise funds for so admirable an end as the maintenance of a new life-boat; but at the same time it may fairly be doubted whether her zeal did not carry her in a wrong direction when it induced her to exhibit herself and her titled friends to shilling audiences in a sphere of action which calls for a display of abilities to which neither Lady Barrett Lennard nor her titled friends can lay the smallest claim. If Lady Barrett Lennard and her friends were distinguished by any special dramatic ability there would be some—but not enough—excuse for their exhibiting themselves on a public stage; but under the circumstances, their appearance at St. George's Hall was an unqualified mistake. When Lord Pelham Clinton, Lord Townshend, and other gentlemen of position, played dramas and burlesques at the Strand and Holborn Theatres for a charitable object, the press were loud in their denunciation of the bad taste of the exhibition, although the performance had this redeeming feature—that the female parts were played by professional actresses. It appears to me that the case is even more serious when, as in the Belhus performance, ladies (as well as gentlemen) of title condescend to exhibit themselves under circumstances which cannot fail to affect the social dignity of the class to which they belong. Of the gentlemen who played prominent parts in the drama, Mr. Collette alone appeared to have any idea how to give dramatic lines with dramatic effect, and even he was hampered by the fact that the part assigned to him was wholly out of his "line of business." Mr. Arthur à-Beckett played a very small part in a quiet and gentlemanly manner; but the performance of the other members of the company was scarcely up to the average of such exhibitions. Mrs. Steele, the authoress of the drama, played a conventional pert chambermaid with sufficient briskness. The drama was enthusiastically received by a crowded house, and the authoress received the customary honour of a call before the curtain.

At the *SURVEY*, a new drama by the late Mr. Stirling Coyne was produced last Monday. It is called "The Home Wreck," and is avowedly based on the story of "Enoch Arden." A young sailor marries a wife, leaves her to go to sea, and is shipwrecked on a desert island, where he remains eight years. At the end of eight

years the wife, under the impression that she is a widow, marries again. The first husband arrives in England, and on visiting his wife's house learns the dreadful fact that he has been supplanted in her affections. The second husband is in imminent peril of drowning; and the first husband sees in this fact a convenient way out of his difficulty. He plunges into the sea, nobly rescues the second husband, and then conveniently dashes himself against a rock, and so dies. From the Surrey point of view the piece is effective enough; although the last act was nearly ruined by an all but interminable comic scene, necessitated by the elaborate character of the preparations for the shipwreck. The scenery is good throughout; and two scenes—the desert island and the shipwreck—are admirably arranged. The life-boat, with its load of human beings, tumbling about on a rough sea, is excellently managed.

"The Dead Heart" has been revived at the *ADELPHI*—Mr. Belmore playing Mr. Toole's part, and Mr. Arthur Stirling playing the Abbe Latour.

Mr. Watts Phillips appears to be making considerable inroads on what Mr. Boucicault modestly terms his own "demesne"—sensation drama. Mr. Phillips has a piece in rehearsal at the *ADELPHI*, a version of "Paper Wings;" another piece, at the *QUEEN'S*, called "Not Guilty;" and a third, at the *HOLBORN*, called "Fettered."

The members of the 1st Surrey Rifles Dramatic Club gave a representation of "Cool as a Cucumber" and "The Post Boy" at their drill-hall, on the 5th inst. In "Cool as a Cucumber" Ensign Fourdrinier sustained the part of Plumper with his customary ease and volubility; the other characters, with the exception of Miss Ashford's Jessie Honiton, were but poorly played. The performance of Mr. Craven's drama was highly satisfactory, and reflects great credit upon everyone engaged in its production. Ensign Fourdrinier had minutely studied the part of Joe Spurr, and his rendering of it was exceedingly good. Maria was carefully acted by Miss Austin; Private Dix was dignified as Sir John Bingley, Bart.; and Miss Harvey was a vivacious waiting-maid. Lance-Corporal F. H. Macklin, Private Macrone, and Miss Ashford, contributed to the success of the piece. The last of the present series of entertainments is announced for April 9.

On Saturday evening last a full and fashionable audience assembled at the *HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS*, to hear "Recitations," by Mr. Sydney Woollett, and were gratified by a very interesting and effective performance. Mr. Woollett recited several parts of Longfellow's delightful poem of "Hiawatha," and the whole of the trial scene in the "Merchant of Venice," and of the screen scene in the "School for Scandal." The elocution was powerful and the power of memory remarkable. These public "Recitations," which are happily becoming popular, may be made an admirable public amusement, and render some of the master-pieces of our literature familiar to numbers to whom they would otherwise be comparatively unknown.

The "Original Christy Minstrels"—that is, the talented troupe under the management of Mr. F. Burgess—on Wednesday evening introduced a new programme at St. James's Hall, their only place of performance in London, which met with, and deserved, the highest success. The new programme, though framed on the general model of the company's past performances, contains several marked alterations in details. It presents to the lovers of good music a number of pleasing and even pathetic songs and ballads; and mingled with those more regular and sober productions are several comic recitations, conceived in a spirit of the most unrestrained farce and whimsicality. Mr. Moore, as the "Bones," is more riotously and exuberantly grotesque and extravagant than he has, perhaps, ever been at any preceding exhibition; and he is freely seconded by "Pompey" and the other members of the company. The entertainment is again divided into two parts, the first of which consists of songs and brief humorous narratives, and the second of fuller and more formal comic sketches. Among the latter pieces are a most singular series of misadventures at the Langham Hotel, and a peculiarly free-and-easy imitation of the Siamese twins and their companions.

The "Royal Original Christy Minstrels," after a successful sojourn in the provinces, extending over a period of six years, reappeared in London, at the St. George's Hall, Regent-street (Langham-place), on Thursday evening, Feb. 11. This company had the distinguished honour to perform, by special command, before the Queen and Court at Balmoral Castle, on Oct. 16, 1868.

"The Last of the Paladins," which was produced at the *ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION* about Christmas last for the holiday audiences, has been withdrawn, after a successful career; and Offenbach's charming musical duologue, entitled "A Happy Result," has been represented, with Mr. German Reed and Miss Rosa D'Erina as Fritzchen and Lischen. A novelty from the pen of Mr. Gilbert will very shortly appear.

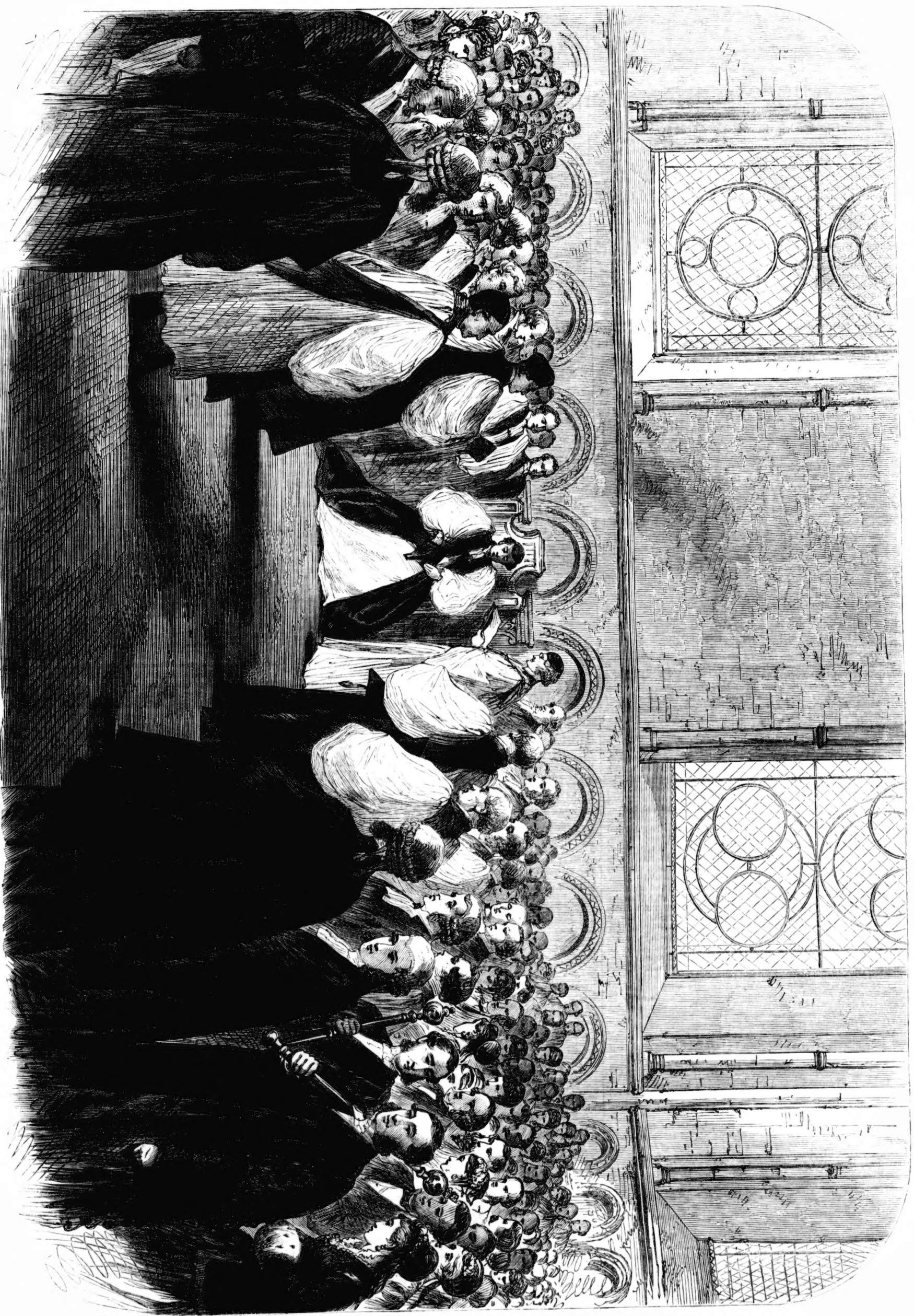
ATTACK UPON INDIANS AT WASHITA.

THE heroes of Fenimore Cooper—Uncas, Deerslayer, and the rest—may be said to have departed in the modern history of aboriginal America; but the Redskins are not yet extinct. They are still a thorn in the side of the Great United States—a splinter in the wing of the American eagle; and whether they are ultimately to be pacified and civilised by being presented with votes for Congress, according to the Pennsylvanian plan, or are to be placated and absorbed by having the lease of lands bordering the new Pacific Railway and being employed as guards and porters on the line, is not yet quite settled. As it is, however, we are constantly hearing of "difficulties" with the aboriginal tribes; and our illustration represents the evil ending of one of those struggles that have taken place in the effort to suppress the scattered warfare of the wild tribes.

It is thought that the attack at Washita should terminate what has been called the Indian war, and certainly General Sheridan has made prisoners of two chiefs of the Kayowais. When, on Nov. 26, General Custer came upon the tracks of an Indian party, on the borders of the Canadian river, he endeavoured to follow them up, but they were obliterated by the snow. The Osages, however, recovered the trail, with true Indian sagacity; and the soldiers dismounted and led their horses by the bridle in order to husband their strength for the charge they expected to make. The next day the troop arrived before the camp of "Black Pot," which was composed of fifty-one huts. The troop attacked the Indians unawares, and took them completely at a disadvantage; so that it may be inferred either that the modern "Redskin" has lost the craft and subtlety of his race, or that the stories of Indian astuteness and finesse have been much exaggerated. A hundred and three of the warriors were killed, including "Black Pot" himself, whose scalp now hangs in the hut of an Osage—one of the allies of the American force. Alas! for the Shawnees, their glory has departed surely, seeing that the pale faces have so slain their braves; but alas! also, for the whites, who, after so many years of rule, have found no other method of subduing the aboriginal race than by fire and sword. A little way from the Black Pot camp were the tents of the chief of the Kayowais, and Black Raven, chief of a band of Arrapahoes. At the noise of the fusillade these warriors hastened to the fight, but arrived too late, since the Americans were already retiring in order, carrying with them 53 squaws and their children, above 800 horses and mules, 253 buffalo hides, 140 hatchets, 47 rifles, 35 revolvers, and 531 pounds of gunpowder. The Kayowais and Arrapahoes were repulsed, and the troop received orders to attack their camps. During this second fight the Indians remaining in the huts had prepared for flight, rolling up their hides and tents, and had laden their mules and horses. The Americans were compelled to give up the chase, as their horses were exhausted, and they were laden with their previous spoils; but this was only a respite for the fugitives, since the 7th Regiment of Cavalry rallied the 19th Kansas Volunteers, under General Sheridan, and the chief of the Kayowais (Santana) was made prisoner, as well as another brave named "Lone Wolf," both of them being held as hostages for the submission of their tribes, a result which is tolerably certain of being obtained.



ATTACK ON AMERICAN INDIANS BY UNITED STATES TROOPS UNDER GENERAL CUSTAR.



ENTHRONEMENT OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY IN THE CATHEDRAL OF THE DIOCESE.

ENTHRONEMENT OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

On Thursday, Feb. 4, His Grace the Primate of All England, having previously vacated the see of London, and done homage to the Queen for his high dignity, was enthroned with great state in the cathedral of Canterbury. There has not been in this century an archiepiscopal enthronement in which so great an interest has been shown by the public. Between 2000 and 3000 people were within the walls, and were able at least to see the procession, if they saw nothing more. But the cathedral might have been filled two or three times over if all the applications for tickets could have been met. Dr. Tait's great popularity with the laity doubtless had much to do with the general anxiety to be present. Then there was the natural desire to witness an imposing service, the most imposing that the Church of England can offer of legitimate ceremonial and state, at the enthronement of the Prince of the English episcopate.

The time for beginning the service was fixed at eleven o'clock, an hour later than the usual morning service; but by ten o'clock very little room was left in any of the places allotted to ticket-holders. The nave, the transepts, the choir, the presbytery, and the organ-gallery were so many different divisions into which spectators were admitted by tickets of various colours, and were at once shown to their places. Soon after half-past ten the doors were closed, and the clergy began to marshal themselves, or to be marshalled, in due procession. First, the members of the cathedral body, assembling in the cloisters, formed there a procession of schoolmasters, King's scholars, grammar master of choristers, lay clerks, and minor canons. At about the same time the Dean and Canons, the honorary canons, and the six preachers who form part of the capitular body, met in the audit-room, where the Royal mandate for the enthronement of the Archbishop was produced and read, and thereupon the Archdeacon of Maidstone, acting as proxy for the Archdeacon of Canterbury, whose infirmities did not allow him to be present, "decreed to proceed" forthwith. A decree to proceed seems of necessity to imply a procession. Accordingly, the Dean and Canons, the Honorary Canons, and the six preachers proceeded from the audit-room to the deanery, where the Archbishop with his attendant bishops was in waiting, and conducted them to the cloisters.

Six Bishops of the southern province were present—the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of St. David's, the Bishop of Ely, the Bishop of Peterborough, and the Bishop of Hereford. The colonies were represented by the Bishop of Honolulu; and the Dean of Westminster was also present. From the cloisters the procession, headed by the clergy, who, to the number of between 200 and 300, had assembled in the chapter-house, proceeded to the west door of the church, followed by the six preachers and Honorary Canons, the Canons, the attendant Bishops, the Archdeacon of Maidstone, and then the Archbishop, having the Dean and Vice-Dean of Canterbury on his right and left hand. The Archbishop's trainbearers and officers and his eight chaplains came next; for, though the Primate of all England—*Anglicus Pontifex*—may no longer claim the patronage of the Bishopric of Rochester and the power of coining money, he can still qualify eight chaplains; whereas, says an old Church writer, much rejoicing thereat, "the greatest temporal Power within the realm can qualify but six."

Meanwhile the 2000 or 3000 people whose blood had waxed cold in the very chilly atmosphere of an unwarmed church, awaited impatiently the arrival of the procession. They had plenty of time to admire the "forest of stone" formed by hundreds of clustering arches overhead, the noble choir—the largest in England—the great altar, the painted window which Gondomar, a Spanish Ambassador, is said to have offered to cover with broad pieces of gold if only he might bear it away; and time, too, to talk over the chief traditions which cling round the venerable pile and make it hardly second even to "the Abbey" for its storied memories. They could recall the names of some of the illustrious men who have filled the Archiepiscopal see—St. Augustine, St. Dunstan, Lanfranc, Anslem, the martyr Becket, princely Langton, Chicheley (the founder of All Souls', Oxford), Cranmer, Parker, Whitgift, Laud, Sancroft, and Tillotson. The martyr's shrine, once blazing with gold and jewels, so that its preciousness "was not to be described;" the relics which the pilgrims crowded to see—among them pieces of Aaron's rod, the clay from which Adam was made, and the right arm-bone of the good English knight, St. George; the place where Becket fell under the swords of the knights before St. Benedict's altar; and, again, where Henry II. came barefooted, in penitential garb, to receive five strokes with a scourge from Prelates and Abbot, and three from each monk—memories of some of these things could not but be revived among the expectant throng within the cathedral.

At last the organ pealed forth the "Hallelujah Chorus," and that was succeeded by the unaccompanied voices of the choristers, who, on reaching the west door of the church, had begun to chant the 121st and 122nd Psalms. To those in the choir the fresh ringing voices of the boys, as they raised in the distance this processional chant—first in unison, and then breaking, with the men's voices, into sudden harmony—filled up very sweetly the time during which the procession was making its way slowly through the nave. Its passage through the choir to the steps at the east-end was well arranged and effective. It wanted, of course, the marked colouring which gorgeous dresses, and crosses, and banners, and canopies, and swinging censers give to the processions of the Roman Church; but the white surplices and black hoods, relieved by not a little scarlet, and here and there by violet or blue, the lawn and silk of the Bishops, and the scarlet gowns of the Vicar-General (Sir Travers Twiss) and another Doctor of Civil Law, advancing through the thronged choir, and spreading out like a fan upon the high steps in front of the altar, formed a piece of not ineffective grouping. Conspicuous among the clergy was a French Protestant minister, who, in his black gown and fur collar, looked exactly the old Huguenot divine, and contrasted strangely with the sea of white by which he was surrounded. It may be remembered that Queen Elizabeth gave to the French and Flemish refugees who fled to England in 1561 permission to worship in the cathedral crypt, and this privilege they still enjoy.

As the clergy ascended the altar steps they filed to the right and left, allowing the Archbishop to pass up the middle. His Grace was then, with the attendant Bishops, conducted by the Archdeacon to the space within the altar rails. The "Hallelujah Chorus" was next sung, the whole congregation standing; and, the Dean, the Vice-Dean, and the Archdeacon having gone from the altar steps to their stalls, the usual morning service began, intoned by the Dean. The lessons were read by the Rev. Canon Thomas, and at the end of the first lesson the Archdeacon, returning to the altar steps from his stall, conducted the Archbishop to the throne. This is a modern piece of stone carving, the gift of Archbishop Howley, and has a lofty canopy of tabernacle work; but it is ill placed, and obstructs the view of the choir transepts. When the Archbishop, attended by the Dean and Sub-Dean, had taken his seat on this throne, the Vicar-General presented to the Archdeacon the mandate of enthronement. "Let the mandate be read," said the Archdeacon, and, the mandate having been accordingly read by the auditor, the Archdeacon, standing on the steps near the throne, formally inducted his Grace, using these words:—

I, Benjamin Harrison, acting as proxy for James Croft, Master of Arts, Archdeacon of Canterbury, do induct, install, and enthrone you, the Most Reverend Father in God, Archibald Campbell Tait, Doctor in Civil Law, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, into the Archiepiscopal and Archiepiscopal dignity of the see of Canterbury, into the real, actual, and corporal possession of the same, with all and singular the rights, dignities, honours, pre-eminences, and appurtenances thereof, and the Lord preserve your going out and your coming in, from this time forth for evermore. Amen.

And the congregation who were within hearing of the last impressive words reverently responded "Amen!" The Archbishop, who, according to established usage, made, and was expected to make, no reply to the Archdeacon's address, was left

on his throne, his train-bearers and officers, with their maces, standing by the side of it, while the Dean, Vice-Dean, and Archdeacon returned to their stalls. Then the "Benedicite" was sung, and the rest of the morning service, which was conducted by the Dean and Canon Thomas at the entrance of the choir, so that people in the nave might hear, was gone through as usual. The anthem sung was from Psalm 118 (H. S. Oakeley), "This is the day which the Lord hath made; we will rejoice and be glad in it." After the service the Archdeacon, with the Bishop of London as Provincial Dean, and attendant Bishops, with the Dean of Westminster representing by proxy the Bishop of Winchester as Provincial Sub-Dean, the Bishop of Lincoln as Provincial Chancellor, the Bishop of Salisbury as Provincial Precentor, and the Bishop of Rochester as Provincial Chaplain, conducted the Archbishop through the south transept of the choir to the marble chair known as St. Augustine's seat, or the patriarchal throne. In this old chair, which used to stand behind the high altar, tradition says the pagan Kings of Kent were crowned, and King Ethelbert gave it to Augustine. But ruthless antiquaries have lately declared that the grey Purbeck marble seat is no earlier than the thirteenth century. From time immemorial, however, this chair, or its predecessor, has been used for the enthronement of the Archbishops of Canterbury and as the symbol of metropolitical authority. His Grace being seated in the marble chair, the Archdeacon repeated the form of induction, after which the attendant Bishops, with Dean Stanley, returned to their places within the altar rails, while the Archbishop was conducted to the Dean's stall, where he took his seat, and was thus addressed by the Archdeacon:—

I, Benjamin Harrison, acting as proxy for James Croft, Master of Arts, Archdeacon of Canterbury, place you, Archibald Campbell Tait, Doctor in Civil Law, in this stall or seat, in sign and token of your taking and having real and actual possession of the see of Canterbury, and of all the rights and privileges thereof.

The Archbishop remained in the Dean's stall, and the Archdeacon, returning to his stall, the "Te Deum" was sung, after which the Dean said the suffrages, the choir chanting the answers. After the suffrages the following prayer was said by the Dean:—

Almighty God, the giver of all good things, who by Thy Holy Spirit has appointed divers orders of Ministers in Thy Church; mercifully behold Thy servant, Archibald Campbell Tait, who is now admitted to the high office and dignity of Archbishop of this province, and so replenish him with the truth of Thy doctrine, and adorn him with innocency of life, that both by word and deed he may faithfully serve Thee in this office, to the glory of Thy name, and to the edifying and well-governing of Thy Church. Grant, we beseech Thee, that he may long live happily to rule this Church, and that, having worthily fulfilled his course, at the latter day he may receive the crown of righteousness laid up by the Lord the Righteous Judge, who liveth and reigneth one God with the Father, and the Holy Ghost, world without end. Amen.

The Archbishop then pronounced the blessing in a clear, impressive voice, which was heard distinctly throughout the choir and the ceremony being thus ended, the procession returned by the nave to the chapter-house. Here the Archbishop was placed in the chief seat by the Archdeacon, who said:—"I, Benjamin Harrison, acting as proxy for James Croft, Archdeacon of Canterbury, assign and appoint this seat to you as Lord Archbishop of Canterbury." The Archdeacon then administered the following affirmation:—

My Lord Archbishop,—You declare that you will maintain the rights and liberties of this church, and will observe the approved customs thereof, and, as far as it concerns your Grace, will cause the same to be observed by others, so far as such customs are not repugnant to God's Word, the laws, statutes, provisions, and ordinances of the realm, or to her Majesty's prerogative, and not otherwise.

The Archbishop having so declared, the Archdeacon said:—

I, Benjamin Harrison, acting as proxy for James Croft, Archdeacon and Canon of this church, do promise to pay canonical obedience to your Grace, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, as my diocesan and Archbishop.

Next the Dean, the Canons, the Honorary Canons, the six preachers, the schoolmasters, the auditor, the Minor Canons, the grammar master of choristers, the surveyor, the organist, and lay clerks, in like manner, promised canonical obedience. The assembly was then dismissed by the Dean; and in the audit-room an act of the proceedings was produced and signed in the presence of, and attested by, a notary public. It is only right to add that the arrangements throughout the ceremony were perfect, and the conduct of the vast congregation was most orderly and reverent.

LAMENTABLE HUNTING ACCIDENT.—A sad fatality attended the meeting of the York and Ainsty fox-hounds on Thursday, Feb. 4,—being no less than the sacrifice of six lives. The hounds met at eleven o'clock, at Stanley House, near Ripley. A fox was soon found, and it crossed the river Ure, a tributary of the Ouse, which runs through York to the Humber. A number of the gentlemen of the hunt, with the whipper-in of the hounds, proceeded to cross the river, with their horses, in a boat. Eleven horses, with their riders, were in the boat; and the stream was much swollen. This boat was what is called a "craned" or drawn boat. In consequence of the restiveness of one of the horses, the boat was upset, and the fatal consequences were what we have stated as to human life. Several horses were also drowned. Among those gentlemen whose lives were sacrificed were Sir Charles Slingsby, of Scriven Park, near Knaresborough; Mr. Robinson, of York; Mr. Lloyd, of Thirsk; and Mr. Orvis, the whipper-in. Two men in charge of the boat, father and son, were also drowned. The dreadful accident, which was observed by many of the followers of the hounds, has caused deep sorrow in a large district of the country, and it will plunge many highly respectable families into mourning.

DEAN STANLEY ON CHURCH AFFAIRS.—The Dean of Westminster preached on Sunday at St. Peter's Church, Vere-street, Marylebone, and selected for his text the twelfth verse of the eighth chapter of St. John's Gospel—"I am the light of the world." He said that during the past week they had observed the feast of the "Purification," commonly called "Candlemas," in connection with which it had been in former times, as it was now in some places, the custom to give adoration to candles as a part of Christian worship. That custom had its origin in two circumstances—1st, the offering of human remains, for which candles came afterwards to be substituted, as sacrifices; and 2nd, in the search of the goddess Ceres for her daughter Proserpine. One of these circumstances candles came to be lighted as the holy communion, which was at that time celebrated in the evening, and for the convenience of those who celebrated their ecclesiastical rites in the darkness of the catacombs of Rome, and were meant for the signification that Christ was the light of the world. The candles which used to express that doctrine had long been extinguished, and had passed away from the performance of Divine worship, but not so the doctrine they signified, for Christ was still the light of the world. What was the meaning of that doctrine? It was simply that light and not darkness was the atmosphere in which the Church ought to live. There were now, and had always been, characters to whom secrecy, mystery, and concealment seemed to be the breath of life—discreetly, apparently, of that crafty French politician who said that language was given to man to conceal his thoughts. Against such a state of things he protested, contending that light should be the atmosphere in which all our practice and doctrine should be exhibited, for they might depend upon it that in the church of God the Spirit of God would brighten more and more unto the perfect day which was coming.

OPENING THE CIVIL SERVICE TO WOMEN.—At the Social Science Association weekly sitting, on Monday evening, Mr. R. W. Taylor read a paper explaining "A project for opening the civil service to women." The chair was taken by Mr. Russell Gurney, M.P. Mr. Taylor said he had broached his project three or four years ago, and that it was not very warmly received. Now, however, the time was more ripe, seeing the clamour that prevailed for reform in all our public departments. He combated the objections generally brought against permitting women to compete for posts in the civil service and elsewhere, and which he placed under two heads, the natural and the artificial. He concluded by suggesting that a beginning should be made by employing women generally in the telegraph-offices. In the course of the discussion which followed, the Rev. B. Lambert saw no moral objection to the employment of women in co-operation with men; on the contrary, he believed it would tend to mutual improvement. As to the telegraph, he found that the Government was pledged to take over all the present clerks of the companies. Mr. Bastard took a similar view. Mr. Holland urged the unsuitability of women for the majority of male employments, and cited Coventry and the mining districts as places in which women were employed, but where it was found by experience that it was much more profitable to leave them to attend to their domestic duties. Mr. Whately reminded the meeting that women were largely employed in public offices on the Continent, and the consequence was that the men became idle and lived at the cafes. Dr. Nicholas warmly supported the extended employment of women. It made him ashamed of his sex to see strong, stalwart men employed in drapers' shops—usurping the proper place of women. After some further conversation, the discussion terminated with a vote of thanks to Mr. Taylor.

EMIGRANT LIFE AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have much satisfaction in laying the subjoined letter before our readers, not because of the words complimentary to ourselves which it contains (though these are gratifying, too), but because of the vivid picture it conveys of emigrant life at the Cape, and the valuable information it furnishes regarding that important colony, which, perhaps, receives less attention than it merits in these days when the subject of emigration is being brought so prominently before the public. We may add that Mr. Dawes—of whom, by-the-by, we have no personal knowledge—incloses a small sample of his wool, as cut from the fleece, which is very soft, white, and of great tenacity and elasticity of fibre.

"Red House, Maccananza, Bedford."

"Cape of Good Hope, Dec. 12, 1896."

"Dear Sir,—The people here are very much pleased with the ILLUSTRATED TIMES, and I always recommend them to send for it, but they do not know how to set about it, or, rather, they will not think about how it should be done, though it is easy enough. They like the pictures, they like the morality of the paper. I like it for upholding the truth so gloriously, and I have read the foreign news to my wife now these many years, and I can assure you she takes quite an interest in all. She is delighted to see the young Emperor of Austria turn out so well. We had a grand picture of him, covered all over with orders, such as the 'Brummagem' claps could copy for 2½d. each. This was some years since, when Hungary was ruled with a rod of iron; but in one of the last pictures of him he is represented in what looks like an old dirty shirt, swearing before God and the people to uphold the Constitution. What a contrast! God bless him! I hope he may prosper and do well. We are also delighted to see the Austrians and Hungarians upholding their rights against the priesthood. Your articles on the Irish Church, the English Church, and the Popish Church show us there are stirring times coming. We sit down quietly and read your paper with great pleasure, and then try to take a look into the future. We get a *Daily News* sometimes, and a *Dundee* paper, and our *Grahamstown* journal; so we see a little of the things going on in the world, though we are 6000 miles away from you. We sometimes get the news in thirty-six days. We have had telegraph news up here, 120 miles from the sea, in thirty days. We are so pleased with your short accounts of the different countries; it keeps us posted up in the principal events as they occur, or nearly so.

"This is a mountainous country, and is covered with sheep and cattle farms. Our principal export is wool, and we are vying with each other which can get it up in the best manner. The houses are thinly scattered. I keep a shop, and there is not a white man's house to be seen from ours. Sheep farming is a profitable undertaking, and men often do well who begin with a little. I landed with only half a crown in my pocket, and I began again after the war in 1851 with eight sheep. I have sold nearly 1500, and killed nearly one hundred wethers a year of late years, and I have 1400 left, which cost me £100, and the rams £120. This year the wool money, I expect, will pay the rent of my two places; pay for my two shepherds, and leave £20 over. Then we have slaughtered seventy-five wethers, and we have 240 increase besides all those killed or which have died. Six months' wool, dirty, is sold here at from 4d. to 5d. per lb.; washed (sprung), that is the sheep pitched into the water, 8d. to 9d.; washed white, 1s. to 1s. 4d. for one-year's growth. I heard of some fetching as high as 1s. 11d. at the London wool sales. I am giving you this bit of news to show you life at the Cape. I pay my black herds 10s. a month, ½ yd. tobacco a week, 2 lb. meat and 1 lb. meal (Indian corn or Kafir corn) a day, and a glass of good Cape sherry a day (at night). They have no rent to pay, and get grazing for their cattle and goats often (not here). They are fat, for they have abundance of food; Indian corn and Kafir corn (round millet), 4s. to 6s. for 200 lb. net. Good fat wethers, 8s. 6d.; ewes, 4s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. I once bought a goat, which, after deducting the fat and skin, left the carcass for 2s. 6d., and nearly as good as sheep's flesh. I once also bought a ewe for 4s. 6d., got a nice lamb from her, then she grew fat, and I slaughtered her; she weighed 50 lb. without the offal. In fact, this is the place to live cheap, and one of the most healthy climates in the world. Perhaps it has been as hot to-day as any day, with a hot wind; now to-night it is delightful, such a nice cool breeze comes up from the sea. But we are high up. The Winterberg is 8100 ft. above the sea. I suppose we are 1500 ft. to 2000 ft. lower. We have lots of fruit—peaches, apples, apricots, pears, and plums; but quinces are the best to make jam of, or for pies or puddings, and to dry, they last so long and are so abundant. Then we have rhubarb, for pies, at two seasons, spring and autumn. I generally get a few currants, or rather I used to do so, besides strawberries, and gooseberries. I had hundreds this year; but the birds eat them, as they have done the apples; they are all gone. But never mind; there are plenty more about. Then we get delicious water-melons and sponges (marsh-mallows?), cucumbers; peas and beans by the acre—cut and come again, till one is tired; together with broad beans and lettuce: all delicious. In fact, Sir, things are plentiful, living cheap, rent low, but firewood scarce, and a man or woman must be careful of it. Good farms cost 10s. an acre; poor ones, 6d. to 1s. 6d., to buy, to have, and to hold for ever, if the lawyers will let you. Our law of inheritance is a curse. Divide, divide, till some people are as poor as a church mouse. There are some splendid farms, with very industrious men on them, most of whom have got on by their own or their fathers' industry. Some of the farmers are planting cotton, coffee, and linseed, and they do well. The natives do not like work, they can live so cheap. The wife in a few weeks can 'pick' a piece of ground to grow food enough for a year. Then their cattle cost nothing, unless they get into the pound; they have lots of milk. Buttermilk they drink, or rather keep, in a calabash, or milk-sack, which consists of two square pieces of hide sewn together, perhaps 2 ft. or 3 ft. square. They add fresh milk night and morning; and many people like it—I mean millions. Take a nice clean calabash full of sour—that is, churned—milk, pour out the whey, add nice new milk, and drink it, and see if it is not nice. It makes the Kaffirs fat and saucy. What do they care? they are quite independent. I had twelve of the natives, a mixed lot, yesterday, shearing sheep, and they got through 400 all but one. I paid 6s. the one hundred wethers. It was very hot; but they do not wear many clothes—mostly a shirt, and that very short.

"The Governor said in his last speech that the surveyors were surveying sixteen districts, so there will soon be plenty of farms to let; they are letting them for twenty-one years at what they will fetch—from £20 to £120 per annum. Now is the time for young farmers to come out; they could get from 2000 to 6000 acres at the above price, according to quality; they could buy sheep to stock the land for 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. each; cows, 30s. to £5; goats, 4s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; angoras, 10s. to £10; horses, from 30s. to £30; plenty of Kafir horses, 5s. to 10s.; and if they will shear their wool once a year and wash it white, either on the sheep's back or at the washing-places, and send it to London, it will pay. So would preserved meat. A butcher who thoroughly understands salting meat or preserving it could go up the country and bring down a drove of beasts, kill them, salt them in casks, and send them to London, and that will pay too. There are many ways of getting a good living here. Many a big ox has been bought for 30s. But, Sir, it is industrious labouring men we want: for instance, I want a white man to take care of my sheep; to go with them upon the mountains to rough it. I have a nice van, made of boards on two wheels, for him to sleep in; but he must watch the sheep night and day, as I used to do. I have run out in my shirt many a time and drove the tigers and wolves away when they came to attack the sheep. I used to snatch up my gun, call the dogs, blaze away where I saw the sheep run from, put the dogs on the scent, run after them, shout well, and when I had driven the marauders a good way off, come back, lie down again, and go to sleep contentedly enough. Wolves and tigers are frightened at a white shirt. I once had two wolves round me all day. It rained, and they would not go away. They got into one of the krawls and bit all the rams,

Literature.

The Life and Adventures of John James Audubon, the Naturalist. Edited, from materials supplied by his Widow, by Robert Buchanan. London: Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.

A good biography of the most distinguished of American naturalists has long been felt to be a desideratum. The volume before us in some measure supplies this want; but it still leaves much to be desired. It is mainly composed of copious extracts from Audubon's diaries and his personal records of adventure; these the editor has connected by slight narrative, and a few opening chapters from his pen give a succinct account of the earlier life of the naturalist—his birth in Louisiana, short residence in San Domingo, where he lost his mother, and his education in France on his father's estate near Nantes and in Paris. In the latter city the young man studied under David, the celebrated painter. High art, however, was not to his taste; his passion was for the woods of his native land and the study of their feathered tribes. Returning to America, he married there the daughter of an English gentleman named Bakewell, sold a farm he possessed in Pennsylvania, lost his money in a mercantile adventure, and thenceforth devoted himself entirely to the—for him—all-absorbing pursuit of natural history. Amidst constant privations and fatigues, Audubon made extensive collections. His magnificent works, "Birds of North America," "Ornithological Biography," and his unfinished production, "Quadrupeds of North America," are universally known, and constitute an imperishable monument of his research and perseverance as a naturalist and his matchless skill in delineating the objects of which these productions treat. The two former were published in England in 1826 and subsequent years, by subscription, and at an unprecedentedly high price, Audubon himself canvassing for patrons and superintending the execution of his designs. The record of his stay in England and his visit to Paris on that occasion are undoubtedly the most interesting portions of this volume; his forest and prairie adventures necessarily bearing a strong resemblance to those of a hundred other American explorers and Western States sportsmen, which are familiar to every reader. In Liverpool, Edinburgh, and London he was well received, and his work created astonishment in those to whom it was submitted. "Lord Stanley," he says, "received me with great kindness, and said—'This work is unique; it deserves the patronage of the Crown.'" In the Scottish capital Audubon exhibited his drawings with success. Here he saw most of the literary and scientific celebrities who at that period procured for their city the somewhat imposing name of the Modern Athens—viz., Sir Walter Scott, Francis Jeffrey, Professor Wilson (Christopher North), Professor Jameson, Dr. Brewster, Dr. Knox; as also the Earl of Elgin, the Earl of Morton, and other aristocratic patrons of art and literature.

Mr. Buchanan describes Audubon as having been a very vain man, but large-hearted, unselfish, and generous. Many entries in his diary at this time seem to justify the character thus given. In one passage he writes, "Dined with Captain Basil Hall, and met Francis Jeffrey and Mr. McCulloch (the political economist), a plain, simple, and amiable man. Jeffrey is a little man, with a serious face and dignified air. He talks with so much volubility as to be rather displeasing. In the course of the evening Jeffrey seemed to discover that if he was Jeffrey I was Audubon." This is pretty well in its way. The naturalist had very delicately chiselled features, with a pronounced aquiline nose and piercing black eyes, and hair flowing over his shoulders. He was as vain of his person as he was proud of his drawings. He writes from Edinburgh to his wife—"I have taken to dressing again, and now dress twice a day, and wear silk stockings and pumps. I wear my hair as long as usual. I believe it does as much for me as my paintings." But he hopes he will not "be made a conceited fool at last." On the advice of Captain Basil Hall, however, he had his locks shorn before he started for London, and he records the fact on a black-bordered page—"This day my hair was sacrificed, and the will of God usurped by the wishes of Man. My heart sank low."

In London he was not at first so successful in his canvass. He wished to be presented to the King, and applied to the American Minister, who said to him—"What a simple-minded man you must be! It is impossible, my dear Sir; the King sees nobody; he has the gout, is peevish, and spends his time playing whist at a shilling a rubber. I had to wait six weeks before I was presented to him in my position of Ambassador, and then I saw him for only six or seven minutes. He paid scarcely any attention to the numerous court of English noblemen and gentlemen present." An amiable and affable King—in fact, the "first gentleman in Europe!" But Audubon had subsequently no reason to complain of his Majesty, who, when the "Birds of America" was presented to him, pronounced the work fine, gave it his particular patronage and protection, "and became a subscriber on usual terms, not as kings generally do, but as a gentleman." In Paris the naturalist and artist was hospitably entertained, but subscribers to his book might be reckoned on his fingers. Cuvier eulogised it in the Academy, the secretary to which, after Audubon had lost much time and patience in calls, told him the Academy would take one copy, but added that the rule of that body was never to pay for books. A similar intimation was conveyed to him by the King's librarian; his Majesty admired the work greatly, but Kings were not generally expected to pay for these things.

With much labour the book was got out, and Audubon returned to America, heartily glad to be back in his native forests again. He, with his wife, revisited England, but the remainder of his life, as given in the diaries, is a mere record of his adventures and privations while restlessly engaged in his favourite pursuits. He died in 1851 at an advanced age. The present volume is condensed from voluminous materials preserved by the pious affection of his widow, and, allowing for the imperfections unavoidable in such a work, we are bound to say that Mr. Buchanan has performed his task well and worthily.

English Photographs. By AN AMERICAN. London: Tinsley Brothers.

These "English Photographs," now reprinted from *Tinsley's Magazine*, make up about as curious a volume as could well be found. Mr. Stephen Fiske, who, as author, appends his name to a preface, suggests what Philip is, sober, compared to what Philip was drunk. In revising his pages he has so softened and modified so much that scarcely gave offence, but which was yet so utterly untrue, that the well-read and talked-of series of papers bear something like a new complexion. Indeed, in their original form, they not unfrequently "drew in their horns" in a manner so plainly indicative of the writer's good faith and good nature that a man must have been churlish not to have been amused at the mistakes of a new-comer. Although Mr. Fiske only came over (in the celebrated *Henrietta*) some two years ago, and has written his papers about us since then, necessarily beginning with only a small supply of opinions to be used as certainties, he has gone on collecting his opinions and certainties with commendable care, and, upon the whole, with commendable accuracy. Our magazine paragraphs have month by month explained these papers, and our pleasant duty is to look upon them as a whole. The first striking thing about Mr. Fiske's book is that it is utterly unlike any other American's writings about England. We know how Washington Irving went about the country revelling in its old beauties and associations and describing them and his own feelings in his own charming style, free from all thoughts but those of reverence and delight, and with not enough carelessness nor unkindness to offend a grasshopper as he walked gently over our green parks and pastures. There was quaintness of a delightful kind about Hawthorne, but much description and criticism which seemed positively ill-natured. Mr. Elihu Burritt seemed to see little or nothing good in England, except some out-of-the-way manufacturers—who did not snub him—who had risen from small beginnings to great ends. Coming to Mr. Fiske—who, by-the-way, distinctly says that this is not the country in which people can rise, but that America is—we find that

he gives a totally new American view of England. Excepting the necessary journey from Cowes to London, the book is occupied, with merely trivial exceptions, entirely about London. There is no going to see Shakespeare's house over again—no mandarin repetition over this or that. The guide-book element is thoroughly omitted. Mr. Fiske is never so happy, so at home might be said, as when he is "pitching-in" an English steamer or an English house, or, it must be added, indulging in an English railway or an English cab. By way of refreshing the reader's memory and our own on some of these matters we will glance at several of his chapters, taking care to remember that we have before us an American's idea of London characteristics contrasted with those of New York, and intended doubtless for both sides of the Atlantic.

Mr. Fiske's views of English steamers are in part true enough (we are never going to impeach the *honesty* of his remarks). But for any part of the Channel we must have thorough sea boats, whilst for Thames purposes we have but three, of the Alexandria class, which are sufficiently comfortable. These are without reproach. Our railways ought to be greatly improved, and hints from America would improve them; but yet Mr. Fiske must be understood to mean that ours are by far the best. So, again, taking things altogether, the English climate is far preferable—although at this moment chimney-pots are coming into collision with glass roofs and people's skulls with mournful recklessness, English hotels and houses may be easily dismissed. To our thinking, the hotels are what they are because the houses are what they are. The bird-of-passage who goes to an hotel can be made very comfortable there—at a ruinous price! But we are all birds of passage to this extent, that we get home again as fast as possible. That home, that house, invariably has about it a something without which the Englishman and his family would feel ill at ease. The English people certainly do not amalgamate freely. They like to feel that boasted independence of which Mr. Fiske talks so much—about Americans. They like to dine together in their own family—and not to be obliged to dine at somebody else's hour, in the company of a hundred strangers. Mr. Fiske makes merry over the English grates, with its coal-box by the side, which has to be constantly replenished by somebody who brings in a scuttle. This description is not very precise—but no matter. Mr. Fiske prefers the American plan, which means hot-air pipes with taps by which you may make the room warmer or cooler, as you please. But this kind of thing is thoroughly foreign to the Englishman, who detests it, together with all the clever lifts in the new big hotels. And surely there is a charm in the open grate—and what a wonderful thing for health it is, as the only perfect means for thorough ventilation, as all scientific men and doctors know. Did Mr. Fiske ever read Leigh Hunt's "Day by the Fire"? The very thought of it is delicious—just as the north-easter and the south-wester in conjunction smack at the window-panes. To be sure, there is plenty to be said about hot-air pipes; but all we care to say about them is, that we prefer to use them for—our monkey-houses! The cab question may be settled in a second. Some of ours are as bad as bad can be; but the New Yorker has none. Of English and American women, Mr. Fiske very chivalrously likes both; and we also agree with his sensible remarks in comparing the theatres. "English Journals" we would rather not discuss; but everyone will find himself admirably reflected in an excellent paper on "English Sports;" whilst some other matters, involving more broad and general ground, are quite beyond our present limits. It must be admitted in favour of the author that he has cast off his prejudices manfully, and feels the injustice that has been done us. When he first got into a railway carriage he was prepared for the worst. Here are four pages of lamentation about his cigar going out and being afraid of asking a Britisher for a light! Of course, in a few minutes he found himself in capital travelling society, with plenty of bottles, and has met capital society ever since, because he then knew that he had been misinformed, and determined not to be prejudiced again. What nonsense is this about gloomy and reserved Englishmen! Was not Hawthorne a little gloomy and reserved? Personally, we have known many Americans and many Englishmen who have resided in America who have been more gloomy and reserved than was even tolerable—but we never put it down as a national characteristic.

This will surely be enough to send the non-readers of *Tinsley* to a book about London impressions—fresh, vivid, vigorous, humorous, and good-humoured.

Romantic Episodes of Chivalric and Medieval France. Now done into English by ALEXANDER VANCE. London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co.; Dublin: Moffatt and Co.

The enormous number of people who do not read *Bassompierre*, *De Froissart*, *De Sully*, and others, should be thankful to Mr. Vance for putting before them in a very attractive way some extracts from the interesting old chronicles of Frenchmen. It may be presumed that, if not properly history in themselves, they are material for history, and prudent people, therefore, need not object on the ground of frivolity, although many pieces, indeed, are light and careless as the gallants of the period which they describe. Light and careless, undoubtedly; but yet those gallants were the flowers of chivalry, and all ladies are bound in honour to remember and revere them. The contents of this volume are varied and quaint, and readable beyond all question. It begins with a full account of the ordinance of duels, with the ceremonies enjoined in all cases of mortal combat; then, by contrast, follow the ceremonies attendant on the degradation of a knight—both from Ruyss's "Theatre of Honour and Chivalry." There are some brilliant passages from Brantôme, and some curious pages from De Sully's "Memoirs." Froissart, of course, is not forgotten; whilst heavy demands are made upon the rare pages of the "Fables" and "L'Heptameron." The Chevalier de la Tour Landry and Johan de Saintré we have met before from Mr. Vance's pen. Henry the Fourth, and Commynes's passages about Louis the Eleventh, will be read with great interest; and some extracts from Montaigne, although foreign to the subject, can surely come amiss to no reader. We recommend this volume, as being of a new and much-wanted character. It is, of course, properly divested of such impurities as the originals contained, and is to be valued for its amusement and beauty as well as for its truth. One word more—has not Mr. Vance, whilst conquering old French, been somewhat conquered by modern English? The constant use of sentences like this becomes painful: "In the early part of the reign of the late King Henry the Second, there was a duel, at Sedan, between the Baron de Guerres, and the Lord de Fandilles, and which originated," &c. Also we noticed "Elizabethian" and "more whiter." These may be merely eccentricities of literature in the Middle Ages and later, but they should not be reproduced now.

AN ART-TREASURE.—The Berlin Museum has just been enriched by a magnificent acquisition, consisting of a statue of an Amazon of Pontic marble recently excavated in the Vicolo di S. Nicolai di Tolentino. The type is that of the wounded Amazons, of which two copies are extant, one in the Vatican, the other in the Capitoline Museum. That now found, though resembling the Vatican one more closely, is, in the unanimous opinion of the archaeologists and sculptors of Rome, far superior to both in conception and execution. It is altogether pronounced to be the finest statue that has come to light in Italy within the last thirty years. It is about 8 ft. high, and quite perfect, with the exception of a few slight deficiencies in the feet and hands, and the proper restoration of which there is, in the presence of the two replicas, not the slightest difficulty. It was sold to the Berlin authorities for 16,500*l.*

THE LAST CONSERVATIVE JOB.—The appointment of Mr. Henry Lowther to the Lord-Lieutenancy of Cumberland and Westmorland on the day of the resignation of the Disraeli Ministry seems likely to form the subject of Parliamentary inquiry. A petition is in course of signature to the House of Commons, urging various objections to the nomination, and pointing out that in contravention of a standing order of Parliament the Lord Lieutenant of the united counties, always a member of the Lowther family, has for upwards of a century been notoriously the prominent, active, and influential head of the Tory party. The petitioners pray for an inquiry into the circumstances attending Lord Londale's resignation of the Lieutenancy and the appointment of his heir-presumptive as his successor at a time when the late Government was preparing to go out of office.

that they died; and they killed one of my dogs: he fought them well, but he died. So the next night I stood watch all night, and blazed away every now and then into the big bush. But those days are passed; the wild beasts are scarce now. It is a wonder to hear of a tiger killing a foal or a calf now in this part of the country; but we have jackals, and when one makes his appearance in my neighbourhood, I find half a crown the best thing to catch him with—that is, I pay 2s. 6d. for every one killed. He is not long in coming, and the natives look for his hole and dig him out. The jackals used to be very provoking things—they would creep through a little hole in the kral and eat a lamb or two, perhaps, every night; so I find the half-crown the cheapest. Then, we have wild cats, that eat our fowls. These are little annoyances you Londoners know nothing of; but emigrate, and you will soon find the difference. But I will back the Eastern Province against any colony for a fine climate, cheap living, less sickness, more wind, fat mutton, and a better place to emigrate to than any other; but the man who comes here must be industrious, a hardworking fellow. If he lands with a trifle in his pocket, so much the better; he must not stay in a seaport; he must maintain a good character, and, if honest and sober, I will warrant he will get on. I have been reading about other places since 1828; and, with all their boasting, I find nothing like the Cape. 'Tis true, it was hard times in the wars of 1845 and 1850-1. The Kaffirs stole most of my goods, and burned what they could not carry away, and left me a beggar; but the natives are pretty quiet in times of peace, and a man may live peaceably and quietly, if he himself will act honestly towards his neighbour and put his trust in God.

"Another day, perhaps, I may give you further samples of African life, but must stop now; and so, hoping your ILLUSTRATED TIMES may prosper, and that it may keep up its high moral tendency, I remain, dear Mr. Editor, your humble servant,

"THOMAS DAWES."

THE CRUISE OF THE GALATEA.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Simon's Bay, on Jan. 5, gives the following particulars of the cruise, so far, of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in the *Galatea*—

The *Galatea*, screw frigate, under the command of his Royal Highness Duke of Edinburgh, arrived in Simon's Bay on the afternoon of Christmas Day, having had a pleasant passage from England. She reached St. Vincent on Sunday, Nov. 22, and, after coaling, resumed her voyage under sail on the following day, crossing the line, in 18 deg. west longitude, on Dec. 1. Although Royalty was on board, Neptune, as usual, claimed the traditions of her Majesty's service should be remembered and respected; and his Royal Highness yielded to the claim on understanding that those on board who declined to submit to the operation of "shaving" should be permitted to remain on the lower deck. As Neptune and his assistants warmed to their work, however, the conditions of the agreement were forgotten, and the rule laid down by the god of the sea was made imperative, to the dismay of the victims and the intense delight of those who had already passed through the ordeal. There was, as usual, plenty of frolic and fun; but the ceremony, which is ushered in with so much grotesque gravity, and carried out with such a rollicking disregard of social distinction and professional rank, passed off good-humouredly.

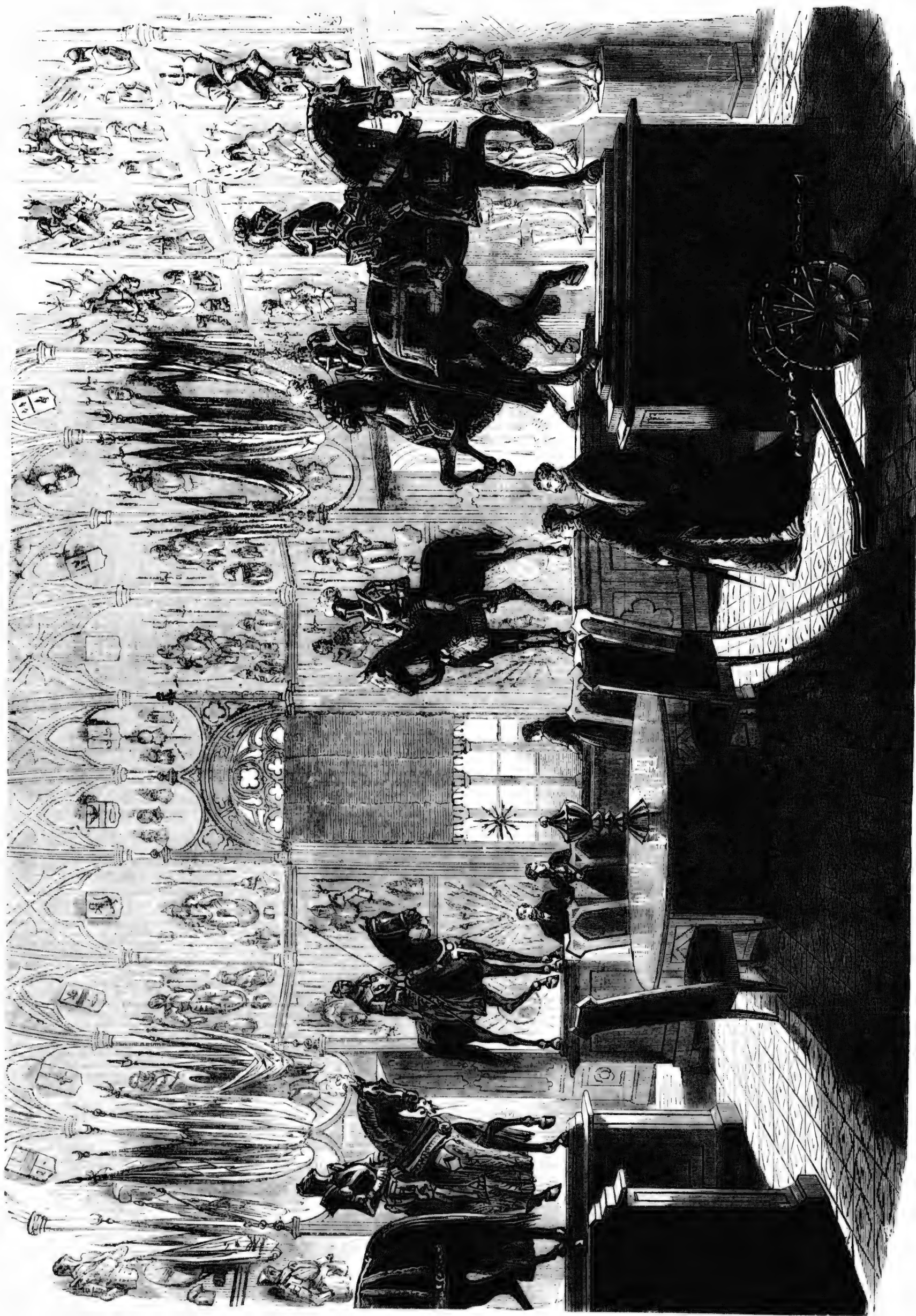
A very agreeable method of relieving the voyage of its tedium has been adopted on board the ship by the establishment of several musical parties. One, got up by the sergeant of the band, is under the direction of Lord Beresford; another has been formed amongst the officers. Then, in the forenoon there is a nigger party, who gave their first entertainment on Christmas Eve, and made a very creditable debut. And, lastly, there are the boys and the schoolmaster, whose efforts are more directly encouraged by his Royal Highness, who accompanies them upon his harmonium in their rehearsal of the chants and tunes to be sung on the following Sunday. There was a time when indulgences of this kind were regarded as utterly incompatible with the discipline indispensable to the efficiency of a man-of-war; but the race of zealous old gentlemen who entertained those gloomy apprehensions is fast dying away, and the admirable discipline on board her Majesty's ship *Galatea* will add an additional incentive to the extinction of the race.

Amongst other amusements, the officers of the *Galatea* have played two cricket-matches, one against the officers of the squadron, and one against the 99th Regiment. The former they won, with seven wickets to go down; the latter they lost by one run. On Jan. 1 a ball was given by the officers of the 99th Regiment, at which some of the officers of the *Galatea* were present, and on the following Monday (the 1th) a ball was given by the Commodore of the squadron. On the last-named day there was a grand review of the crews of the *Seringapatam*, *Galatea*, *Forde*, *Racon*, and *Petrel*, which were under the command of his Royal Highness.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT GLASGOW.—Mr. Reverdy Johnson visited Glasgow on Tuesday, as the guest of Mr. Dalglish, M.P. His Excellency received an address at the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, expressing a deep sense of the importance of maintaining friendly relations with the United States, cordial appreciation of Mr. Johnson's services towards the solution of differences, and a hope that, at no distant day, the United States would recognise the benefits of free trade. In reply, Mr. Johnson said that political economists were divided as to whether commercial relations were best promoted by free trade. When the United States were brought to see that free trade gave this country an advantage in commercial relations with them they would not be slow to adopt it.

DISSENTED AND DISSENTED.—The sale of Russian America to the United States has given rise to a curious difficulty, which promises to give some trouble to the Governments at Washington and St. Petersburg. It appears that under the Russian régime the Esquimaux and other natives of the country who had been "converted" to the orthodox faith paid a tax for the support of the Russian popes who had been sent among them as missionaries. The United States authorities, on taking possession, declined to collect taxes for the Russian clergy, and the people not being disposed to make any voluntary offerings, the popes were left entirely without resources. They have appealed to the Synod at St. Petersburg, which decided that they should remain under the protection and in the pay of the Russian Government as before, and be subject to the jurisdiction of the Synod. This decision seems to be objected to by the United States Government, which is naturally unwilling to tolerate any "protection" by a foreign Power of persons residing in its dominions, and the organs of the lay party at St. Petersburg are already warmly pleading in favour of their distressed countrymen.

A QUARREL AMONG THE FENIANS.—When Greek meets Greek we know what happens, and when an Irish patriot of the "national" type meets another in hostile attitude, not less fierce and obstinate is the encounter. Mr. A. M. Sullivan and Mr. Pigott have drawn the sword against each other—indeed, they can hardly be said to have ever sheathed it—and they are now engaged at cut-and-thrust in the columns of their respective journals. Here is the origin of the quarrel. Mr. Sullivan writes to Mr. Pigott complaining that two articles have appeared in the *Irishman* containing such allegations as "no man of honour is free to let pass unchallenged." They are truly strong allegations, imputing to Mr. Sullivan that he is a "felon setter," and wrote private letters and inserted articles which compromised certain persons, and exposed them to prosecution by the Government. He fairly offers Mr. Pigott a choice, not of swords or pistols, but of two tribunals, the one of law, the other of honour, before which to vindicate the truth. He names the following Irish gentlemen to try the merits:—Mr. John Morton, Mr. G. H. Moore, M.P., Father Lavelle, Mr. P. J. Smyth, and Mr. Isaac Butt, Q.C., the whole five, or any three of them, with full liberty to refer to his files, and he gives Mr. Pigott three days to make up his mind. Mr. Pigott expresses surprise at the receipt of such a letter, tells Mr. Sullivan with admirable simplicity and candour that the articles complained of were quoted as "public news" from two leading Irish-American papers, and that it would have been a "neglect of duty" if he had suppressed them. He informs Mr. Sullivan that it is not the rule, and of course he does not hold himself responsible for any item of news not supplied by his own paper. This comfortable doctrine was first applied to journalism during the prosecution of the two papers, which were then opposed only to the British Government, but are now more bitterly opposed to each other. He lays down the rule to be that where the authority is given the contradiction is also given, so that the public may judge between them; and he takes credit for liberality in offering this mode of redress, while he charges Mr. Sullivan with suppressing contradictions of hislanders upon himself. He declines the two tribunals proposed upon the ingenious plea that he should have to produce the conductors of the New York *Irish People* and the New York *Irish Republic*, and he asks, could Mr. Sullivan guarantee them protection from the grasp of British law? He generously proposes that the public shall be the tribunal, and that Mr. Sullivan shall have space to reply at the same length to the accusation. Mr. Sullivan characterises this as a "shuffling letter," and protests against "the cowardly plea that those deadly charges were quoted as public news." He rates him pretty soundly, declares it is not a matter for newspaper controversy, that there is no necessity for producing the conductors of the American papers, and closes the correspondence with the declaration that he will "now proceed to claim the vindication to which he is entitled." Mr. Pigott's rejoinder charges Mr. Sullivan with having lost his temper and his manners, pronounces the proposed tribunal a sham, and defies him to go into court, where he will be "compelled to throw off all pretensions to the name of 'Nationalist.'"



THE ARMOURY IN THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA'S PALACE AT TZARSKOE-SELO, NEAR ST. PETERSBURG.

HOBART PACHA, ADMIRAL OF THE TURKISH SQUADRON.

THE name of Hobart Pacha occurs so frequently in the accounts of the present affairs between Turkey and Greece that we this week publish a Portrait of the Admiral, whose presence in the Ottoman squadron directed against Crete, where he came from his command in the Mediterranean, has done so much to abate the hopes of the insurgents by blockading the places where they received arms and supplies. Some of our readers may still be surprised to learn that Hobart Pacha is an Englishman, the third son of the Earl of Buckinghamshire. Augustus Charles Hobart was born April 1, 1822, and very early displayed that energy of character and strength of purpose which led him to adopt the navy as his profession, a career in which he rapidly advanced, so that in 1851 he was Lieutenant, and afterwards became Captain in her Majesty's service. In 1848 he married the younger sister of Sir Colquhoun Grant, a lady well qualified to support him in the arduous duties he has since undertaken in the Ottoman service, which he entered in 1867, when he replaced Muschaver Pacha—who was no other than Captain Slade, late of the English Marine—as Vice-Admiral. It was Hobart Pacha who, under the name of Captain Robert, eighteen times ran the American blockade during the Civil War; and he displays as much sagacity in council as energy in action, so that the Ottoman Marine relies upon his capacity for the administration of its rather difficult affairs.

ARMOURY OF THE PALACE OF TZARSKOE-SELO.

AMONG the most celebrated collections of arms to be found in Europe is that of the Palace of Tzarskoe-Selo, the celebrated pavilion of the Emperor of Russia. The pavilion itself is a Gothic structure in the midst of the park, and, though less richly furnished with examples of ancient armour than either the armoury of Madrid or that of Malta, contains many superb specimens of mediæval art and the Italian workmanship which succeeded it. It is, however, the examples of Oriental workmanship for which the collection is distinguished. They are truly magnificent; and the visitor who is interested in the history of war cannot fail to be struck with the Hindoo, Turkish, and Chinese armour embellished with jewels of untold value. The Caucasian armour, with its exquisite tracery, embellishes the walls; and Italian art is worthily represented in the principal salons, of which we publish an Engraving. Six complete suits, of marvellous beauty and perfection, are there displayed; while panoplies and banners of the Muscovite armies ornament the walls. The great attraction here, however, are the two culverins which seem to defend the entrance, and are unmatched in Europe. A visit to the armoury at Tzarskoe-Selo is a treat for the artist, the historian, or the archaeologist.

NEW THEATRE AT CAIRO.

A NEW theatre has been erected at Cairo by command of the Viceroy, and, although it cannot be said to be externally a very attractive building, we publish an Engraving of it as illustrating the advance of European—that is to say, of French—civilisation in the East. Speaking politely, the edifice is of "severe simplicity;" to characterise it more particularly, it combines all the ugliness of Oriental negligence with the indecision of the later utilitarian style of architecture now so prevalent among ourselves. The dome at the top has some resemblance to an Arab mosque, and the sycamore-trees that relieve it add a little to this delusion. Contrary to general report, it is asserted that the building has cost very little money. The interior decorations are, it is said, remarkable for their beauty; and for these, as well as for the fittings of the saloons, a company of workmen and artists were engaged from Paris. The troupe of actors and actresses are also, of course, French; and, as their engagements terminate for the season in May, we may soon hear of



HOBART PACHA, COMMANDER OF THE TURKISH NAVY.

struggles in the dramatic world to secure places in the Cairo company. On the opening night the representation of the "Belle Hélène" obtained a great success, under the direction of M. Manasse, the principal character, so intimately associated with the name of Madame Schneider, being sustained by Mdle. Marie Rosiès, from the Opéra Comique and the Lyrique. M. Pujet was the tenor on the occasion, and received enthusiastic applause from the audience invited by the Viceroy to the inauguration.

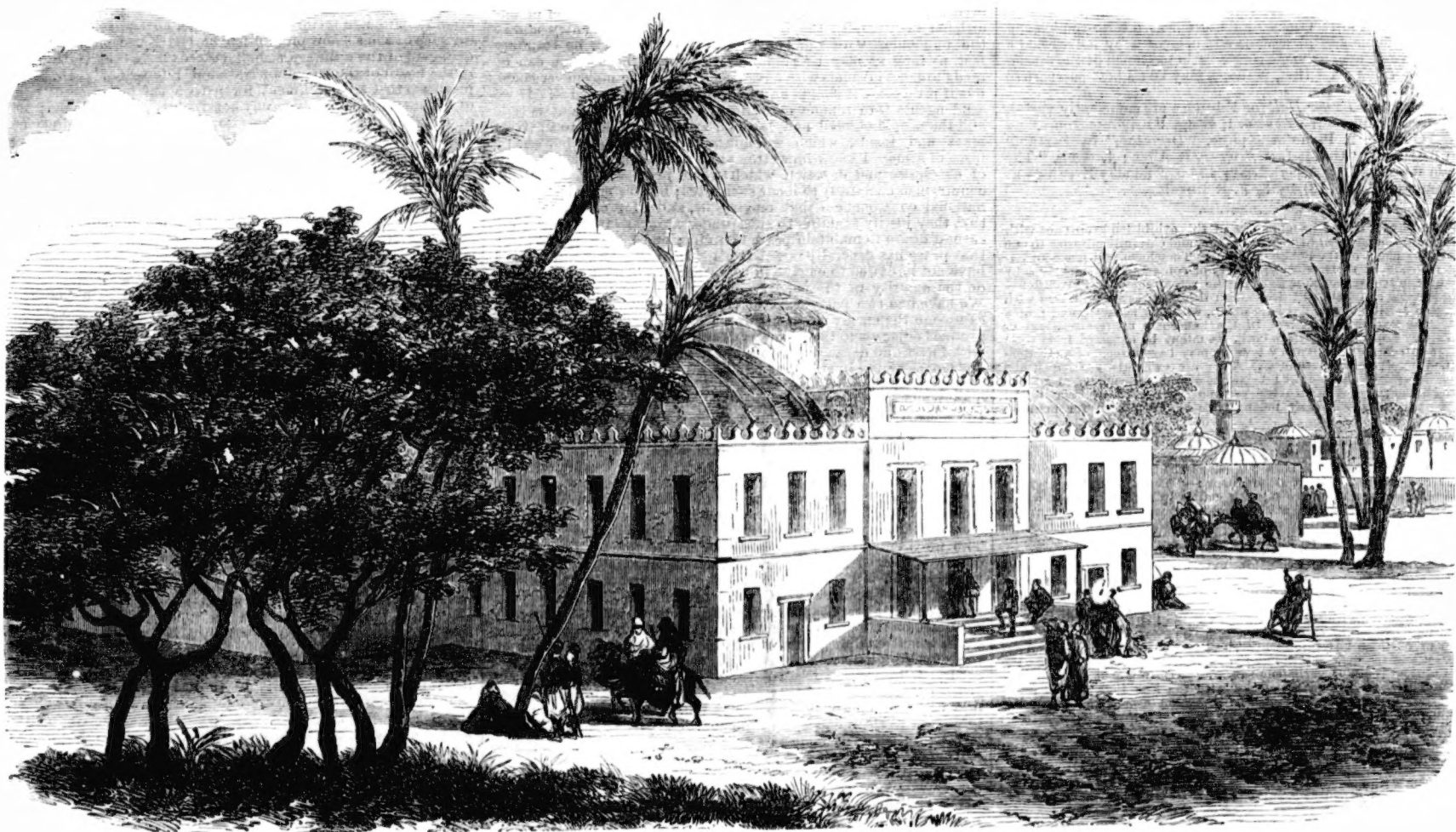
OBITUARY.

THE MARQUIS DE MOUSTIER.—The official career of the Marquis de Moustier, who died on Friday week from disease of the heart, of which he felt the first symptoms two or three years ago, was prosperous. His first entry into public life was under the Republic, having been chosen, in 1849, as representative for the department of the Doubs to the Legislative Assembly. He took little or no part in the stormy discussions of the period, though he attended very regularly the meetings of the Conservative Association, held in the Rue de Poitiers. On the day following the coup-d'état he and his brother-in-law, M. de Mérode, were comprised in the Consultative Commission, which was meant to be preparatory to the Council of State. After the decrees confiscating the property of the Orleans family M. de Moustier, M. de Mérode, and M. de Montalembert gave in their resignations. This act of independence did not produce any very acrimonious feeling against him on

the part of the Emperor, and it was not followed by systematic opposition. M. de Moustier did not manifest any disinclination to serve the Government or the country, and the Emperor was not averse from having a man of social rank, connected with some of the best families in France, and of more than average ability, in the public service. He had never, I believe, served in any subordinate diplomatic capacity when he was all at once appointed to a post which at that moment was particularly arduous. He was sent as Minister Plenipotentiary to Berlin, in 1853, at the very time when Eastern affairs were in the most critical situation. No one knew what part Prussia would take in the quarrel, and the principal object of M. de Moustier was to find out the secret. Some time after his arrival an incident occurred which was much talked of at the time. It seems that the King and his Minister, M. de Manteuffel, were not agreed as to the conduct that should be followed with regard to Russia: the former being disposed to declare for the Czar, the latter hesitating to engage the Government in complications the issue of which was uncertain. The story ran that a confidential servant of the King was induced, no doubt for a large consideration, to abstract the private correspondence that passed between the King and the Czar, which was placed every night on a table in the Royal bed-room, and which the King was in the habit of reading the first thing in the morning. The papers were removed during the night and replaced before they were wanted. Before long, however, the trick was discovered, and, as might be expected, made much noise. M. de Moustier was soon after removed from Berlin, sent as Ambassador to Vienna, and thence transferred to Constantinople. It is said that it was on the strong recommendation of Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys that he was appointed to the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs, which he held up to some weeks before his death.

MR. BELL, M.P.—Mr. Charles Bell, M.P. for the city of London, and one of the partners of the house of Thomson, Bonar, and Co., died on Tuesday evening, at the age of sixty-four. The proximate causes of Mr. Bell's decease were enlargement of the heart and bronchitis. He was originally a director of the Ocean Marine Insurance Company, but left that office some time ago and joined the Universal Marine Insurance Company. Mr. Bell was well known upon the Continent, especially in St. Petersburg, which he somewhat frequently visited in connection with the business of his firm. At a special meeting of the City of London Conservative Association, held on Wednesday, at 2, Gresham-buildings, Guildhall—Mr. R. N. Fowler, M.P., in the chair—it was resolved unanimously "that this meeting, having been specially convened in consequence of the unexpected decease of their much esteemed friend, Mr. Charles Bell, M.P. for the city of London, feel it their first duty to convey to his family their heartfelt sympathy. They would record their sense of his great abilities for public life, and their grateful appreciation of the readiness with which he came forward at the general election, and the energy with which he carried the contest to a successful issue."

CARLO CATTANEO.—A telegraphic despatch from Lugano announces the death of Charles Cattaneo. Cattaneo was one of the most remarkable men whom modern Italy has produced. Born in Milan, in 1815, he applied himself to the study of philosophy at an early age, and he published several works of a high character when the Revolution of 1848 broke out. He was appointed one of the Council of War to conduct the Italian insurrection against Austria. In that capacity he advised his fellow-members to refuse an armistice to Radetzki, which led to the abandonment of Milan by the latter. In principle he was a Republican; and for many years he refused to appear or take part in the Italian Parliament, to which he had been elected. Cattaneo belonged, in philosophy, to the school of Romagnosi, and he was very eminent as a political economist.



THE NEW THEATRE OF THE PACHA OF EGYPT AT CAIRO.

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

THE operatic arrangements for next season are still uncertain. We may take it for granted that we shall not be left without any opera at all; though, as we get very well through the winter months without opera, there seems to be no good reason why we should not dispense with it during the heat of summer. There are three reports about this subject. According to one, we are to have only one opera—Mr. Gye's company and Mr. Mapleson's company united at Covent Garden; a second report says that the two companies will perform apart, as heretofore; while a third report, started in Paris, calls into existence a third Italian Opera, of which we know nothing. In the meanwhile, Mdle. Patti is continuing her triumphs at St. Petersburg, unaided, as we regret to hear, by Signor Mario, who has been so seriously indisposed that during the last six weeks he has only been able to sing once. Herr Wagner, who, it was said, had promised to superintend the rehearsals of his "Rienzi" at the Théâtre Lyrique, has no intention, it now appears, of visiting Paris. The production of M. Gounod's latest version of "Faust"—with new ballet-music and other additions made expressly for the Imperial Opera—is not expected before the end of the month. Mdle. Orgeri has met with considerable success at the Théâtre Lyrique as Violetta, in the French version of "La Traviata." At the Fantaisies Parisiennes a new opera by Ricci—the surviving partner in the operatic firm known as "the Brothers Ricci"—has been brought out, with moderate success. It is entitled "Une Folie à Rome," and seems to be a mixture—and a rather copious one—of the "Barber of Seville," "Don Pasquale," and "M. de Pourceaugnac."

The first of Mr. Henry Leslie's series of concerts for the present season was strikingly interesting, as will be seen from the subjoined programme:—

PART I.

The music to "A Midsummer Night's Dream" ... Mendelssohn.
Motes for double choir, "In exitu Israel" ... Samuel Wesley.
Song, "Ah! Why do we love?" ... G. A. Macfarren.
Concerto for pianoforte in D minor ... Mendelssohn.

PART II.

The Song of Miriam ... Schubert.
Choral Fantasia (pianoforte solo, orchestra, and chorus) ... Beethoven.
Overture, "Zauberflöte" ... Mozart.

As at one of Mr. Leslie's concerts last year, the music to "A Midsummer Night's Dream" was performed without the omission of a single piece. The execution was admirable. The celebrated wedding march was all but re-demanded, while the semi-burlesque "funeral march," in memory of the quasi-defunct Pyramus, was re-demanded and played a second time. The scherzo, the intermezzo, the nocturno, the "dance of clowns," the duet and chorus ("Ye spotted snakes") were all given with fine effect. Madame Schumann in Mendelssohn's concerto exhibited those high qualities which have gained her so wide a reputation in Europe as a pianist of the grand school. Schubert's cantata, originally produced in England at the Crystal Palace, and already heard last year at Mr. Leslie's concerts, was received by a large audience with every sign of appreciation. It is well known that the "Song of Miriam," as left by Schubert was written only for the piano, and that the orchestral accompaniments to the work have been supplied by Herr Lachner. Several novelties are announced for succeeding concerts, among which may be mentioned a selection from Sebastian Bach's Christmas oratorio and the "Credo" from the same composer's mass in B minor.

In a letter to the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, of which a translation appears in the last number of the *Musical World*, Herr Wagner gives an account of a visit he once paid to Rossini, in which, as in all that Herr Wagner writes, truth and error are very closely and intimately commingled. "Rossini," says Herr Wagner, "appeared to conclude, not without regret, from my words that I had some reason for not being altogether enchanted with the actual state of musical matters in Germany. This led him to sketch roughly the characteristic points in his own artistic career, giving me to understand that he believed he should have been better able to effect the real development of his powers had he been born and had he been formed in my country. 'I possessed the gift of facility,' he said, 'and perhaps I might have done something (!!!)'; but," he continued, "in my day, Italy had ceased to be a country where serious efforts, especially in the sphere of operatic music, could be encouraged and fostered—in fact, everything great groaned under the yoke of a violent system of oppression, and the Italian people themselves were reduced to lead the life of sluggards."

NEW MUSIC.

Messrs. Metzler and Co. have just published a very pretty song entitled "Apprenticed: an Evening Song, Old English Manner." The words are by Miss Jean Ingelow (and are good, of course) and the music is by Miss M. Lindsay (Mrs. J. W. Bliss).

From Messrs. Robert Cocks and Co. comes a serio-comic song entitled "Medicine Jack," written and composed by Alfred Scott Gatty, which strikes us as smacking a little too much of the music-hall style of thing; but that, perhaps, may be its best passport to popularity in these times.

The contents of *Exeter Hall* for February are sufficiently varied, in their peculiar line. We have—1, Song, "Brighter Hours," by Virginia Gabriel; 2, Pianoforte piece, "Devotion," by Berthold Tours; 3, Hymn, "God is Love," by G. B. Allen; 4, Song, "The Christian Warriors," by Albert Leaf; and 5, "Sunday Evenings at the Harmonium" (No. 12), by E. F. Rimbault.

MADAME TUSSAULT'S.—The managers of this exhibition keep pace with the changes in the personal history of the age, and carefully minister to one of the requirements of the public curiosity. They have just made an important addition to their crowded gallery of contemporary celebrities by models of the two principal agents in the recent Spanish Revolution—Marshal Serrano and Marshal Prim. Both these figures are executed with considerable spirit, and we have no doubt, with due accuracy and truthfulness. The Marshals are attired in the handsome undress uniform of their military rank; and they are both, as might be expected from their respective careers, very unlike any type we may have formed of mere dangerous and desperate revolutionists. They are evidently gentlemen and soldiers. Marshal Serrano still retains the air and bearing of an accomplished courtier; and, although the personal appearance of Prim is less striking, it does not by any means belie his reputation for brilliant intrepidity.

THE ALABAMA TREATY.—A petition to the Senate of the United States, signed by the Hon. G. B. Upton and others, against the confirmation of the Alabama Claims Treaty has been placed at the Merchants' Exchange, Boston, for signatures. The petitioners say:—"The so-called treaty proposes to put upon the same footing the claims by British subjects, which have arisen under a disagreement in regard to ordinary forms of neutrality, and claims of our own citizens upon the British Government for piracies committed by British-built, British-manned, and British-armed vessels, by vessels and armaments which left British ports under the protection of the British flag, and burned American ships upon the high seas without taking them into port for condemnation, and without any action being taken upon the part of the said British Government, when these atrocities were laid before it, to prevent the same; but, on the contrary, these pirates were everywhere received with rejoicings when visiting British ports; and when the notorious builder of one of them boasted of the same in the British Parliament, of which he was a member, he was received with cheers and expressions of satisfaction. This shows, in the opinion of your memorialists, the animus of the British Government towards the Government of the United States." The *Boston Advertiser* agrees with the *New York Tribune* in regarding the Alabama Treaty as unsatisfactory and incomplete. It is folly, it says, to treat the mere claim for "rebel piracies" as the chief outstanding grievance between the two countries. No question of money reaches to the bottom of the dispute. What has to be settled is whether the conduct of England in the war, especially in its earlier stages, was decent and justifiable, and whether it is to be recognised as a fit precedent for the future. The *Boston Advertiser* says that the hasty recognition of the Confederate Government by this country is the great and substantial grievance which sinks deepest into the hearts of the American people; and it is because of the failure to provide for the discussion of this grievance that it regards the convention negotiated by Mr. Reverdy Johnson as unfit to stand as the settlement of the present controversy.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.

THE following speech was delivered by Sir John Lawrence at a dinner given to him on Jan. 11 before his departure for India:—"Sir William Mansfield, Gentlemen,—I thank you much for the signal honour which you have conferred on me this day. I can assure you that I feel it most deeply. It is now nearly thirty-nine years since I first arrived in India as a young civilian, and now I am about to leave it, having attained to the highest honour which can fall to the lot of a subject in being the Viceroy of her Majesty the gracious Queen of England in this land. For years I have laboured unceasingly at my duty. My youth, my manhood, my riper years, have been passed in the service of the State. During the last twenty-three years, more particularly, I have filled some of the most difficult, and therefore some of the most honourable, posts in the Administration and Government of this country. In the early days of my service in India I lived much among the people with whom my lot was cast. I won their confidence and obtained their good-will. I learnt to understand their character, and succeeded in gaining an influence over their minds. During the terrible crisis of 1857 I profited by these advantages, and was able to decide promptly as to the best course to pursue as one difficulty followed another. I was fortunate enough to find the chiefs and people of a great and warlike province willing to rally round me and trust to my guidance. They did right loyal service. I shall always feel a deep and grateful interest in their welfare. I owe much to them; indeed, I owe everything to them, and to my brethren of the different services in India. But why should I confine my acknowledgments in any way? To what class, indeed, am I not indebted? I owe much to all my countrymen in India. And now I stand here this day, having, by God's help, surmounted the difficulties and the accidents incidental to a long and varied career in a foreign land, about to lay down with satisfaction and thankfulness the great office of Viceroy of India. I leave it with confidence to impartial contemporaries and to posterity to decide how the authority which has been intrusted to me has been exercised. I do not shrink from such an examination. But, whatever may be the general opinion of my conduct, whatever may be my future fate, I shall always look back with gratitude and affection to many of those with whom I have been connected, to some of whom I have been greatly indebted for their able counsel and their disinterested assistance and support. And now I avail myself of this opportunity to entreat my countrymen in India, of all classes, to do their utmost in cultivating friendly and cordial relations with the people among whom they dwell. The latter will well repay our sympathy and good-will. Without the aid of the people we could never have weathered the storm of 1857. However great, however heroic the exertions of our own countrymen in those evil days, they were overmatched in the struggle; and never could have maintained themselves against the overwhelming odds to which they were opposed, had they not been zealously aided by the efforts of loyal natives. It is no exaggeration to say that thousands of native soldiers fought and suffered for us in those terrible times. From the Punjab alone I estimate that, from first to last, not fewer than 80,000 native soldiers were ranged on our side during the mutiny. In the siege and storming of Delhi, in particular, it is difficult to say how great was the benefit we derived from such services. And though at first sight and in quiet times the advantages of a conciliatory and kindly bearing towards the natives of this country may not be so apparent as in times of danger, they are relatively just as important; for no business, whether of a private or public character, can thoroughly prosper unless the natives of the country are largely employed in it. And now I will say a few words regarding some of the most important matters connected with the administration since I became Governor-General of India. I have been taunted with maintaining a policy of inaction and supineness, and with indifference to the progress of events in Central Asia. I emphatically deny the allegation. I have very carefully watched all that has gone on in those distant countries. It is true that I have resolutely set my face against any proposal which, in my judgment, appeared to have a tendency to draw the Government of India into active interference in the affairs of Central Asia. I feel sure that it will prove, unless circumstances change, entirely a cardinal error, if we take such a step. Such interference must, sooner or later, involve us in hostilities there, either with the people or with their enemies, probably with both. Our true policy is to avoid such complications, to consolidate our power in India, to give to its people the best government we can, to organise our administration in every department on a system which will combine economy with efficiency, and so to make our government strong and respected in our vast territories. On the western frontier we should be especially strong and ready, but without interfering in the internal concerns of the adjacent hill tribes, except when it becomes necessary to do so in order to maintain peace and security. Active interference in the complications of Central Asia would almost certainly lead to war, the end of which no one could foresee, and which would involve India in heavy debt or necessitate the imposition of additional taxation, to the impoverishment of the country and to the unpopularity of our rule. On the other hand, by standing fast as long as may be possible on our own border, we can be ready to meet invaders with advantage. Invasion may never come, but if it do come it should find us well prepared to repel it. If we send agents into remote countries where the government is rude and the people bigoted and lawless, we subject them to ill-treatment and insult, which we must be prepared to punish by force of arms. I know how strong and how admirable is the spirit of enterprise and devotion which would prompt hundreds of my countrymen cheerfully to incur such risks; but we must look to the national consequences that may result, and I for one cannot say that they justify sanction to such undertakings. It has been my earnest desire to maintain peace in India; and I am happy to think that peace has generally reigned during my administration. But I have not hesitated to engage in war when the honour of the State or the security of the country clearly demanded such a course. We have had two petty wars of this character. In the Bhootan campaign the enemy was contemptible, but the climate of the low grounds adjacent to the hills was deadly. The mountains, covered with forest and dense underwood, were most difficult of access to our troops acting in sufficient numbers. The object aimed at was to punish the enemy, and not to make a conquest of Bhootan. That could have been done, it is true, but it would have involved the construction of roads and a large expenditure of blood and treasure. Under such circumstances, would it not have been worse than folly to have continued the war when the enemy had been punished and was desirous of peace? The second affair was the late expedition beyond the Huzara frontier, with the result of which certain critics profess to be dissatisfied, because, in their opinion, the enemy was not adequately punished; and because the expedition was organised on a somewhat large scale. The force employed was what was asked for by the general officer appointed to the command, an officer of ability and large experience in hill warfare; and his recommendations were supported by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. This expedition was brought to a rapid and successful conclusion; and it is generally predicted by those who best know the circumstances of the frontier, soldiers and civilians, that it will have a lasting good effect on the offending tribes. Our relations with the princes and chiefs of India, as well as those beyond the frontier, with whom the British Government have treaties, have been throughout, and now continue, on a very satisfactory footing. Great care is taken, in respect to these chiefs who are politically dependent, to stimulate them, where it may be found necessary, to a wise administration of their territories; and a considerable improvement, for the most part, is apparent among them. In respect to many chiefs the Government have only had to express satisfaction and approbation. The states of chiefs who are minors are carefully managed by our own officers until these young princes shall arrive at years of discretion; and every effort is made, when practicable, to give them an education such as will fit them for the duties they owe to

their subjects. It is a source of much satisfaction to me to feel that the important questions connected with the tenures of land in Oude and the Punjab have been brought to a settlement. I rejoice, too, that the Government have at length succeeded in obtaining a recognition of the vital importance of an extended system of irrigation for India. I have myself long been of opinion that no public works could be of so great importance to the country. I will not here dwell on other matters of detail, such as the improvement of the administration of civil and criminal justice, the education of the people, the increased efficiency of telegraphic and postal arrangements, all conducing to the good government of the country. I hope I may say with truth that there is no department of the State in which some progress has not been made. The finances have been maintained on a sound and satisfactory basis, without any considerable additional taxation; indeed, but for the excessive rise of prices throughout India, no increase of taxation would have been required. I think that I may fairly say that I shall have the good fortune to make over the government of India to my successor in a prosperous and satisfactory condition. But for the sad prospect caused by the drought in Upper and Central India that condition would be quite satisfactory. The great want now felt is the scarcity of forage for cattle, inducing enormous mortality. There is still, however, it is believed, food for man; and in British territory we have full two millions of acres of land irrigated from canals, besides a good breadth of cultivation dependent on wells and the moisture in the low lands on the banks of rivers. For the most part, the province of Oude has escaped the drought. Some rain also has lately fallen in Northern India, and there is still time for more to fall, so as to benefit the spring crops. May God in his mercy send us timely showers! In the mean time, the Government of India has done all which prudence and foresight can suggest to meet the impending evil. Instructions of the most liberal character have been issued, as you are aware; and the local authorities have shown that they are fully alive to the emergency. And now I wish you all a hearty farewell. I pray that God may bless and prosper this land, that all my English friends may live to see their native land in health and comfort! To my many friends among the chiefs and people of India I would express my thanks and good wishes, and I would say to them 'continue to be true and faithful subjects to her Majesty, and in the day of trial, if that day should again come, stand by your rulers as you have stood by me. Believe me that you will ever find the British Government your true friend.' To my successor I wish every good. I trust that his government may be prosperous and successful; and that when he retires from office he may have as good cause to thank his friends as I have this day to thank mine."

LENTEN PASTORALS OF IRISH ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS.

CARDINAL CULLEN, in his regulations for Lent, just made public, exhorts that prayers be offered for the Pontiff, in view of the meeting of the General Council next December, that those "may be brought back to the true fold who are straying in the path of error." His Eminence adds that "Catholics, if Freemasons, Ribbonmen, or Fenians cannot be admitted to the sacraments." "It is well frequently to publish the censures of the Church against secret societies and the constitutions of the Popes against Freemasons."

Archbishop MacHale (Tuam), in his Lenten Pastoral, expresses a belief that, "with the just and equitable disposal of the question of the Protestant Establishment in Ireland are intimately connected the interests of religion, the peace of the country, and the prosperity of the people." He, as well as Cardinal Cullen, looks to the coming General Council as a means of restoring the "happy age" of "one sheep-fold and one pastor." Ireland, in an evil hour, Dr. MacHale says, "was forced to consent to the ruinous compact of the Legislative Union." There is a danger, he thinks, that the Catholic people may not be sufficiently "watchful of the snares that may be concealed under specious professions of an equitable apportionment of the surplus" of the Church revenues. "This is a pitfall on which the wisest may have cause to tremble, lest the auspicious dawn of the nation's hope should prove more disastrous to its religious freedom than the darkest hour of its past religious persecutions." In illustration of this danger, Dr. MacHale refers to the fall of the Kildare-place Education Society, which was succeeded by the mixed system of the National Board:—"The seed of mixed education, being sown whilst the husbandmen were asleep, grew and fructified into the godless Queen's colleges and the congenial model schools," Dr. MacHale speaks of the result as a "motley harvest;" the schools, "bad from the beginning, are daily getting worse; inspectors, landlords, and ecclesiastics, almost all eagerly competing for the establishment of schools, and utterly regardless as to the character of the teachers, the religious discipline of the scholars, and the quality of the instruction dispensed." Archbishop MacHale further complains of parents and pastors who permit children to attend interdicted training schools under contumacious teachers, in defiance of the solemn prohibition of the Episcopacy. "In utter disregard of the ordinary, some landlords have been vesting schools in the board of the mis-called National Education." Dr. MacHale presumes that a Government formed on the principle of equality of the churches cannot with any consistency deny the same principle of equality in respect to education. "It will be the duty of the Bishops," he adds, "to enter again ere long on this ample and most important subject." The Archbishop finally rejoices that the Celtic language is not "dying out." During his last visitation he confirmed 4500 persons, and there were "not twenty of these who did not account in their native tongue for the principles of faith and duties of morality, including the commandments and the sacraments."

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

CITY OF LONDON.—With the death of Mr. Bell a vacancy has arisen in the representation of the City, and Baron Lionel de Rothschild has been unanimously selected as the Liberal candidate. The Baron, who is a native of London, was born in 1808, and was first returned for the City in 1847. At that time, however, the Act prohibiting Jews from sitting in Parliament remained un repealed, and it was not until after the citizens of London had returned Baron Rothschild at three successive general elections that the terms of the oath were modified so as to allow him to take his seat. This was in the Session of 1858, and the Baron continued to represent the City until November last. The numbers polled on that occasion appear to leave little hope for the representation of the Conservative minority during the remainder of the present Parliament. For the four Liberal candidates 24,988 votes were recorded; but as each elector could vote for only three candidates, it follows that a concentration of the votes on the three Liberal sitting members would have given 8329 to each. The three Conservatives polled an aggregate of 18,242, or an average of 6080 each. The Liberal majority at the general election was, therefore, 2249. There has not been a single-handed contest in the City since July, 1861, when the late Mr. Western Wood defeated the late Mr. Cubitt, then Lord Mayor, by a majority of over 500.

WESTMINSTER.—In the event of the petition against Mr. Smith being successful, it is rumoured that Sir John Lubbock will be invited to contest that city in the Liberal interest, whilst Mr. Smith's friends talk of putting forward Lord Claud Hamilton as the Conservative candidate. The possible result of the petition is keenly discussed, and a canvass for Mr. Smith's successor, more or less active, is going on on both sides. There is more political activity now in Westminster than has been seen for many years.

GENERAL PEEL has expressed a wish that the £900 subscribed by his friends and neighbours in Huntingdon for a testimonial to him should be handed over to the county hospital. There is no danger, General Peel says, of his ever forgetting his friends, and by adopting this plan the poor and afflicted and others in the borough would perpetually be reminded of him.

THE CASE OF CONVENT DISCIPLINE.

MONDAY was the fifth day of the extraordinary "convent case" at the Court of Queen's Bench. The evidence of the plaintiff was concluded, she having been under examination three days and a half. The reporter says that she gave her evidence in a clear and distinct manner, and neither during her examination in chief, nor under a searching cross-examination by Mr. Hawkins, did she hesitate in her answers or prevaricate in the least. Mrs. and Mr. Saurin, and Father Mathew, uncle of the plaintiff, were severally examined in support of her statements. On Tuesday Father Mathew stated that the plaintiff was still anxious to become a member of a conventual establishment, but she naturally hesitated about making any application for admission while the present stigma rested on her character. Mr. Patrick Saurin gave an account of his interview with his sister at the English convent in March, 1866, where he went to see her, in consequence of her having written him a letter. He had to wait in the reception-room some time. When Miss Saurin came in he was so distressed at her appearance that he could not speak to her for some minutes. She appeared weak and tottering, and was badly clothed, and she wore a rag of a cap on her head. Mr. Saurin was afraid that in the state in which she was she could not live long. Sir Henry Cooper, the physician whom Mr. Saurin afterwards took to see his sister, found her most insufficiently clothed, and complaining of extreme weakness, nausea, want of appetite, and coldness. Her circulation was feeble, and her hands were almost blue; she appeared emaciated, and she was undoubtedly in a very weak condition, though she was not suffering from disease. Some laughter was created by the quaint terms in which, in a letter written by Mrs. Starr to the Bishop, that lady denied having shown any discourtesy to Mr. Patrick Saurin when he came to see his sister at the convent. "A choice and gentle sister," Mrs. Starr said, "had told him as nicely as she could that Sister Scholastica could only be seen once a month." This letter gave, as it were by anticipation, some explanation of Mrs. Starr's alleged conduct towards Miss Saurin. "They all felt," according to the writer, "that Sister Scholastica was not one of them, but that she was an enemy amongst them. She disliked the superior and the nuns; the community could not enjoy peace and happiness as a community while she remained, and they longed for the day when they might be able to send her back to Dublin, as she was a cloud on the general spirit of the community, and a dangerous example to the other sisters." The plaintiff's case was completed by the testimony of Sir Henry Cooper, a Hull physician, who spoke of the emaciated condition of Miss Saurin when he saw her at the convent. Mr. Hawkins then addressed the jury for the defendants. He said he should undertake, if he was correctly instructed, to remove from the minds of the jury the impression which the statements of the plaintiff had most likely made upon them, had enlisted so much sympathy in her favour, and had created so much prejudice against the defendants. He would prove these statements to be untrue in many particulars, that they were grossly exaggerated as to the remainder, and that they rested upon a very small foundation. On Wednesday Mrs. Starr, the principal defendant, was examined at great length, and entered into the details of Miss Saurin's alleged misconduct at the convent. At one part of her evidence, concerning a number of infinitesimal faults of Miss Saurin, the Lord Chief Justice appealed to the learned counsel not to waste time by further pursuing the inquiry into what he characterised as mere "stuff and idle talk," but to get on with the more material part of the case. Other parts of Mrs. Starr's evidence referred to Miss Saurin's irregularities in the use of tea, candles, soap, unripe fruit, and bread and butter. Mrs. Starr denied several of the plaintiff's statements, which she declared to be utterly false. The examination of Mrs. Starr was resumed on Thursday. She said that between 1863 and 1861 there were continual complaints of Miss Saurin from Clifford. At Mrs. Kennedy's request she was removed to Hull in June of the latter year. At her going away she was especially enjoined to limit herself as to the quantity of clothing she was to take with her, but she disobeyed this injunction. Witness accompanied Miss Saurin when she left the Clifford convent, and she did not believe that Mrs. Kennedy pushed her down the stairs to expedite her movements. She felt sure that such a thing could not have happened without her seeing it. Nor was it true that witness had more than her fair share of the umbrella on the way to the station. Miss Saurin carried the umbrella. She never gave any directions that Miss Saurin was to be deprived of her bedding, nor had she ever heard of such a complaint until the trial. Witness was next questioned as to reading the entries relative to Miss Saurin's confession that were found in her tablets. Witness said to Miss Saurin upon the occasion referred to that she would never think of reading entries relative to her confession, but she added, "These entries have no reference to confession, for I see allusions to the other sisters." Miss Saurin replied that the entries were not intended for confession at all, but for the retreat. "Surely," said the witness, "you do not take up the time of the priest in the retreat with detracting the other sisters?" She then said the entries were for witness, and not for the priest at all. "Oh!" said I, "that can't be, you would scarcely reproach me to myself" (one of the entries was relative to Mrs. Starr herself). The witness was then examined as to the removal of Miss Saurin's pockets and their contents. The proper allowance of pockets for a sister was two—one large and one small—but Miss Saurin had five or six. The pockets were filled with a heterogeneous mass of odds and ends, bits of silk, calico, thread, and worsted. But there was also in one of the pockets a knife belonging to a Mrs. Hewitt, one of the sisters, which had been missed since 1858. Miss Saurin was ordered to take out the lining of her dress, because her dress was double the breadth of the other sisters'. So far from Miss Saurin being worse clothed than the other sisters, in some respects her clothing was better. Up to the moment of her dismissal from the convent she met with no exceptional treatment in regard to her dress. In June, 1861, there had been a change of superiors in the Baggot-street convent, and witness told Miss Saurin she was at full liberty to apply for readmission into that convent. That was not a ruse to get her

out of the Hull convent. Witness was next questioned as to her having taken away a skirt from Miss Saurin in July, 1861, and thus leaving her without sufficient clothing. Her first explanation was that this was done in accordance with the general regulations of the convent and with the ordinary change from the winter to the summer clothing; but witness subsequently admitted that in this matter Miss Saurin was submitted to exceptional treatment. The skirt was taken away from her because she was sending to the wash every week more than her proper quantity. The general effect of this part of the witness's evidence was to charge Miss Saurin with paying more attention to her dress than accorded with the spirit of the rules of the convent, and with dressing superfluously. It was not true that she was insufficiently clothed in the winter of 1861, nor had she complained that she was. The skirt that was taken from her in July, 1861, was appropriated to another of the sisters. On one occasion she asked for a new veil. Witness thought the veil she had was sufficiently good, although it was ten years old, and therefore the request was refused. The next day her veil was torn in two places. She was then allowed to have a new veil. It was likewise complained of Miss Saurin that she had purposely damaged her stockings, her under-clothing, and her towels. Witness then denied that she had ever made Miss Saurin wear a brass thimble upon a sore finger. One of her fingers was sore, but that was not the finger on which the thimble was worn. She was positive of that. Miss Saurin had chilblains on her hands. She was equally positive that she had never ordered her to wash off some tallow which she had put on her hands to soothe the chilblains. She did find fault with her, however, for having taken some tallow without permission. She admitted depriving Miss Saurin of a silver thimble, which was given to her by a Mrs. Grimstone, a lady of the neighbourhood and a great benefactress of the convent. It was a breach of her vow of poverty to have accepted anything without leave; and by the rules of the convent an article so given was common property, and might be appropriated to any other of the sisters. About this time Miss Saurin complained of tyranny and persecution. She said that she could easily get into another convent, but that she would not go. Her tone upon that occasion was very insulting. Witness replied, "The acknowledgment of faults was not an opportunity for imperfect sisters to give vent to their feelings." She then pressed her to go into another convent, saying, in effect, that the whole community would be very thankful to her if she would do so. Towards the close of 1865 witness was in a very delicate state of health. This was principally owing to the worry and anxiety she was experiencing on account of Miss Saurin. She particularly dreaded lest the charge that Miss Saurin had deprived the children of their dinners should be made public in Hull. She thereupon wrote to the Bishop earnestly begging of him to accept her resignation as superior of the convent.

POLICE.

MANUFACTURING A FALSE CHARACTER.—At Westminster, on Monday, Mr. Dennis Baldwin, agent to the United Assurance Sick and Burial Society of St. Patrick, at the London branch office, Seymour-street, Euston-square, appeared to a summons charging him with neglecting to pay Joseph Coutham the funeral money upon the death of his wife. The complainant said he and his wife had contributed 3d. per week to entitle the survivor to £15 upon the death of either. His wife died on the 24th ult., and he applied to Mr. Sullivan, the collector, who failed to bring the money. Complainant, not knowing how to bury his wife, came to this court, and having made a statement to Mr. Arnold, was recommended to go to the branch office in Seymour-street. He there saw defendant, who looked at the book and found his wife five weeks in arrears, which did not deprive him of the benefit. Defendant said he would lay the case before the committee, and he was to call again. He went on Saturday week, when defendant said, "A pretty thing you have done; you have been and had the advice of a magistrate. What has a magistrate to do with us? The committee have granted you a certain sum of money, but I am to withhold it until you get that scandalous report taken out of the newspapers." Subsequently he met complainant by appointment at this court; but, the magistrate being busy, defendant went away, telling complainant that he would pay him the money then, but was to withhold it till the scandal against the society was taken out of the papers. The complainant, failing to get his money, had his wife, after a week, buried by the parish. It was stated by Mr. R. W. Roberts, solicitor, who appeared for the society, that Sullivan had been discharged on the 29th. Mr. Selfe observed that if the statement of the complainant was true it was a great pity some arrangement was not come to. There could be no necessity for retraction of scandal against the society by complainant, for he could see none in the report before him. The poor man, in his distress at not knowing how to bury his wife, had come there and solicited advice, and that was no scandal. Mr. Roberts urged that the magistrate had no jurisdiction, as the office in Seymour-street was in the Clerkenwell district. That being overruled, he submitted that the magistrate had no power to settle this dispute. Mr. Selfe pointed out that this case could not be termed a dispute within the meaning of the rules, because the defendant had admitted receipt of the money and would pay it if the scandal was removed. He thought it very undesirable that there should be prolonged litigation in the case. He suggested that, if the smallest confidence was to be placed in the society, which he presumed desired to do justice, the case should be met fairly and frankly by doing what was demanded of honest men. Mr. Roberts said the society was anxious to pay all good claims; if not good, it could not be expected of them. Mr. Baldwin was put into the witness-box, and deposed that by the state of the deceased's account her husband was disentitled to the £15. The deceased's book was produced, but Mr. Selfe did not consider, on looking at the rule and the sums paid, that complainant was disentitled. Witness said the committee had awarded complainant £2. They gave small grants where people were out of the benefits. He was ordered, however, to withhold the money because

the complainant had told lies. Mr. Selfe again suggested an arrangement. He recommended the society to deal fairly and liberally with the man, instead of instructing their solicitor to raise legal objections. He asked if they would be governed by the terms of compromise he would suggest. He was answered that defendant was only agent, and would submit them to those who had control of the society. Mr. Selfe said that if a claim arose in London it ought to be settled here. Mr. Roberts consulted with his client, and Mr. Selfe's proposition that the complainant should have £5 was acceded to. It was suggested that complainant would have to go to the office, but, on Mr. Selfe intimating that "no credit" was the maxim with him, the £5 was paid.

AN INCONSIDERABLE THIEF.—At Clerkenwell, on Monday, John Butcher, well known to the police as a convicted thief, but who described himself as a plasterer, residing at 6, Equity-buildings, Somers Town, was charged, before Mr. Cooke, with stealing from the person of Mrs. Mary Dunkley, at Brill-row, St. Pancras. On Saturday afternoon the prosecutrix was out for the purpose of making some purchases, and, when passing up Brill-row, the prisoner came by the side of her and snatched her purse out of her hand. He ran down a court, and she followed, but was surrounded by a rough mob, and had to leave. She met a policeman, and told him what had happened. Police-Constable Job Chappell, 131 Y, said that the prisoner was a leader of a gang of notorious thieves, and had been twice convicted of felony. He took him into custody and told him the charge, when he indignantly denied any knowledge of it. When at the police-station the prisoner said that he stole the purse. He said he flung it on the Midland Railway, and that if the prosecutrix would not press the charge he would give her twice as much as was in it. The prisoner said he was guilty, and hoped the magistrate would give him another chance by settling the case, and not sending him to the sessions for trial. Mr. Cooke said he should not do so, and committed him to the Middlesex Sessions for trial.

SHAM LOAN SOCIETIES.—At Westminster, on Tuesday, in the case of a summons against a person for contributions paid into a loan society, Mr. Selfe remarked that he had received the following letter from Mr. Tidd Pratt, who, from great experience, was well qualified to form an opinion upon the subject:—"Friendly Societies' Offices, 23, Abingdon-street, Westminster. Dear Sir,—I wish to call your attention to the operation and working of the Loan Societies' Act, 3rd and 4th Vict., cap. 110, under which I am obliged to certify the rules of loan societies. These societies are generally got up by a publican, at whose house they are held, and a scamp appointed as secretary. I consider these societies as perfect swindles; and, from the daily complaints made to me by members, their widows and children, I am sure that it would be very desirable to repeal the Act which authorises them to be established. It is my intention to apply to the Government to repeal the Act of Parliament so as to abolish the establishment of these societies. May I ask you, therefore, to say whether, from observation in cases that have come before you, you agree with me as to the mischief arising from their establishment.—Yours faithfully, TIDD PRATT." Mr. Selfe begged to observe that he entirely agreed with every word uttered by Mr. Tidd Pratt. He considered that it was nothing better than swindling. His (Mr. Selfe's) experience of cases of this class induced him entirely to accord with the views expressed that these societies were got up for the benefit of publicans, with scamps to act as secretaries.

AN ARTFUL SWINDLER.—William Gibson, aged twenty-six years, and described as a traveller, of No. 12, Garden-row, St. George's-road, Southwark, was brought before Mr. Benson, at the Thames Police Court, on Tuesday, charged with obtaining 50s. from Mr. John Walker, of the Midland Railway, by false and fraudulent pretences. A solicitor appeared for the railway company, who said this was only one of the many cases to be preferred against the prisoner. In one case the prisoner had obtained £5 by fraud, and he had also gathered other sums by a most ingenious and impudent system of lies and misrepresentations. On Dec. 19 last prisoner applied to Mr. Williams, the manager of the Midland Railway Company's office, at the depot in Royal Mint-street, and asked him for 50s. to pay the cartage of five tons of tan-yard refuse, which had just arrived at the station in two vans. At the same time the prisoner produced a paper, and represented that the purchaser of the five tons of refuse was a Mr. Perkins, of Arlington, near Luton, in Bedfordshire. The prisoner said the refuse was to be sent in trucks to Mr. Perkins's farm, at Arlington, and begged of the manager to pay him for the cartage immediately, as the vans would take a long time unloading, and he wanted to be away. The money was accordingly paid to the prisoner; the tan-yard refuse was sent down to Arlington, on the Midland Counties' line; but no Mr. Perkins has been there to claim it, nor can anyone of that name be discovered in or near Arlington. The refuse was described by the prisoner to be orchilla. It is in reality spent lime, old bricks, and other rubbish, and entirely useless as manure or for any other purpose. It is still in possession of the railway company and they will be obliged to throw it on their line. On Dec. 19 the prisoner waited on Mr. William Rogers, town carman, of Lower Thames-street, and directed him to send three vans with two horses to each to a tan-yard in Bermondsey, and fetch some tanning refuse. The horses and vans, with a sufficient number of men, were sent to the tan-yard, and two of the vans were loaded. The third came away empty. Mr. Rogers's men were promised silver and beer by the prisoner if they exerted themselves and used expedition, but they did not obtain either. After the prisoner received the 50s. of Mr. Williams he disappeared immediately, and Mr. Rogers had never been paid for the job. Stubbings, who arrested the prisoner on Monday, said he was a regular swindler. He found upon him six Hanoverian medals, or imitation sovereigns. They were generally used by magmen and sharpers. The solicitor for the prosecution said he should be prepared with three other cases at the next examination. Mr. Benson remanded the prisoner until Tuesday next. The prisoner offered bail. Mr. Benson—"Bail! No, I shall not take any bail."

DOUBLE MURDER IN POPLAR.—A shocking double murder has been committed in Poplar, immediately facing the West India Docks. The victims are an old man, both blind and deaf, named Peter Pearson, eighty-six years of age, and his granddaughter, Sarah Ann Cooper, aged about twenty-six. Besides the old man there lived in the house his daughter and her husband (Mr. and Mrs. Taffe), and Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, the latter being a daughter of the Taffes. William Cooper is a boilermaker, and is represented as an indolent fellow, more inclined to dissipation than work, which led to occasional disagreements; but he is also said to have been very jealous of his wife. On Sunday evening, about half-past six, Mr. and Mrs. Taffe went out, leaving Pearson and Mrs. Cooper in the house. On the return of Mrs. Taffe, at about half-past eight, she found the door fast, and, no response being given to her knocking, she obtained assistance, and an entrance was effected. A shocking scene presented itself; Mrs. Cooper and the old man were lying across each other on the floor with their throats cut in so savage and determined a manner that life must have been immediately extinct. A next-door neighbour heard scuffling at about a quarter to seven, and the old man called out, "Sarah, Sarah!" and in about five minutes afterwards she went round to the front door and saw Cooper come out and shut the door after him. From this it would seem that Mr. and Mrs. Taffe had hardly left the house before Cooper came in, and the acting of the bloody tragedy could have occupied but a few minutes. A large clasp-knife was found close by the bodies, and on the sink water in which the murderer had washed his hands. Cooper has not since been heard of. Amongst the many surmises which are in circulation the most probable seems to be that Cooper, in a jealous fit, attacked his wife, and on the old man giving an alarm the ruffian murdered him also.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, FEB. 5.

BANKRUPTS.—W. WATTS, Kennington-lane.—C. BUCK, Clerkenwell-green, jeweller.—R. HARTWELL, Upper Kennington-lane, printer.—G. LE MAHON, 10, City Road, wine merchant.—J. COURT, Wandsworth, clerk.—E. ELSTON, Notting-hill, omnibus driver.—W. B. BEAUMONT, sen., Pimlico, carpenter.—R. HOLLIS, St. Luke's, basket-maker.—E. N. LUGAS, Croydon, tailor.—J. HORWELL, jun., and M. A. HORWELL, assistants to a chess-player.—J. MOORE, jun., Tottenham-court-road.—G. ASHLEY, Maiden-lane, builder.—J. HATTON, Earl Soham, chief constable.—H. BLAKE, Horton, and H. BAKER, Beaulieu-green, scavengers.—J. SAMSON, White-chapel, carpenter.—A. WILLIAMS, Hanley, butty collier.—G. WYMAN, Hertford-road.—G. FIRMEN, Bishopsgate-street, beer-retailer.—H. ROSENTHAL, Strand, picture-frame maker.—T. WISEMAN, Newmarket, merchant.—J. NEAVE, Pentonville, saddler.—G. R. HEMSLY, Marden, grocer.—W. WOODMAN, Havergate-hill.—A. G. M. HICKS, Southwick-crescent, Oxford-square, Lieutenant-Colonel.—S. STINFIELD, Clapham, dairyman.—G. S. BEATON, New Kent-road, baker.—R. E. COBBEN, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square.—S. BROWN, Deptford, licensed victualler.—S. A. F. GARY, Baywater, barrack master.—T. COGGER, Woolwich, greengrocer.—W. WATSON, Wapping, shipwright.—F. WEITZEL, Harrow-road, baker.—M. L. LA MOTTE, Brighton.—B. A. JACKSON, Blundstone, builder.—W. DUNCAN, Bermondsey, retailer of wine and beer.—R. C. JORDAN, Old Kent-road, carpenter.—A. OFFLEY, St. Luke's, baker.—J. O. CHIVALLER, Notting-hill, professor of the French language.—S. JOUSSET, Haymarket, tradesman.—F. LALAN, factory.—H. TARR, Kilburn, clerk.—J. J. MARGESON, Sudbury, clerk.—J. S. TANNER, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square, army agent.—G. CROCKER, Westminster, surgical-belt maker.—A. G. DOWNS, Barnsbury.—G. OLIVER, Birmingham, electro-plate.—W. OSBORN, Waverham, Manchester, chemist.—J. BIRMINGHAM, milliner.—A. GARDNER, Southampton.—T. BOWYER, Newport, Shropshire, draper.—T. TYERS and J. COPE, Leicester, curriers.—W. F. WYKES, Leicester, currier.—S. T. TONIN, Spalding, post-merchant.—E. TYERS and S. J. C. POCHIN, electric and mechanical engineers.—R. RUSSELL, Cardiff, shipwright.—R. HARDING, Stow-on-the-Wold, butcher.—J. G. HOLE, Torquay, cabinetmaker.—J. H. WILKINSON and T. CRAGO, Bury, worsted-spinners.—J. THOMAS, Allerton, grocer.—J. HADFIELD, Sheffield, commission agent.—G. MARGERRISON, Chesterfield, Slater.—T. FRAYSELL, Birkenhead, tradesman.—R. FULFORD, Liverpool, insurance agent.—J. HARRIS, Great Martin, grocer.—T. SANDERSON, Roby, insurance agent.—J. RYAN, Liverpool, tradesman.—D. BARNES, Accrington, joiner.—H. HORSBURY, Blackburn, joiner.—R. HATCH, jun., London, cordwainer.—R. IBBOTSON, Wilton, mason.—J. F. FIDON, London, cordwainer.—W. WARMISHAM, Altrincham, butcher.—F. ROBINSON, Manchester, money scrivener.—J. STROUD, Eham, coachmaker.—S. F. SKINNER, Sheffield, coal agent.—H. TRENFIELD, Gloucester, butcher.—S. LYON, Thorne, watchmaker.—T. SMITH, King's-windford, cartier.—T. BEARDMORE, Ipswich, shipwright.—W. H. MAISEY, Abercorn, beerhouse-keeper.—W. CLARKE, Newport, Monmouthshire, commercial traveller.—T. ROBERTSON, Birmingham, teacher of writing.—G. BENTLEY, Torquay, tobacconist.—J. THOBT, Woodbridge, miller.—F. W. WOODFORD, Isle of Wight, publisher.—E. LPTON, Salisbury, licensed victualler.—J. JENNINGS, Melton Mowbray, coal merchant.—D. EDMUNDS, Beaufort.—F. E. SMITH, New Brompton.—J. A. SMITH, Irthingborough, licensed victualler.—J. CHIVERS, Cwmwllyn, innkeeper.—G. PRATT, Southwark, printer.—A. F. MOORE, Little Leigh, shoemaker.—J. HALLWELL, Wilton, ironmonger.—J. BAKER, merchant.—T. RICHARDS, Woodstock, antiques.—C. WHITE, Weston-super-Mare, beer retailer.—J. COLE, Bristol, potato dealer.—J. SHEPSTONE, Bristol, beer-retailer.—W. GILLARD, Sheffield, tailor and draper.—J. MILLS, Bristol, earthenware-dealer.—H. S. ENGLAND, Bristol, commission agent.—E. F. NALSH, Appleby, saddler.—G. W. ARMSTRONG, Manchester.—G. W. MORPHEIT, Leeds, woollen cloth dealer.—W. LEIKS, Newmarket, coachman.—W. LEMONS, Bradford, farmer.—G. SHARF, Leeds, beerhouse-keeper.—J. LUSHER, Ashill, Norfolk, blacksmith.—H. BUXTON, Colston, Bassett, blacksmith.—T. MORETON, Lincoln.—J. HANDCOCK, Wratton, master mariner.—D. EVANS, Swansea, labourer.—T. B. THOMAS, Swansea, hairdresser.—G. BRICKLEY, Mabley, provision-dealer.—G. ROSE, Beckington, fuller.—A. EDWARDS, jun., Cavendish, innkeeper.—G. WILSHAW, Hanley, distiller.—J. BAKER, Birkenhead, baker.—G. RICHARDSON, Chester, baker.—E. WALTER, Uffington, brickmaker.—W. HEPPLE, Morton-upon-Swale, general dealer.—J. CALLENDER, Stockton, joiner.—J. DICKENS, Wintchesham, leather manufacturer.—D. LAVERY, Ramcor, grocer.—J. LOVATT, Ramcor, draper.—E. SHUCKLEY, Ramcor-on-Furness, tailor.—W. L. PARKER, Rochdale, wool-sorter.—J. BARTON, Tipton, boat-steerer.—J. ANSON, New Ferry, coaldealer.—J. G. JOHNSON, Manchester, shovel-maker.—M. SHAFERD, Manchester.—R. ANGLID, Coventry, brewer.—E. MAUNDER, Devoran, farmer.—J. BAKER, Accrington.—W. S. MATTHEWS, Lancaster, clerk in holy orders.—E. PEARCE, Dundee, Dundee, printer.—L. ADAMS, Sheffield, silver-stamper.—G. J. TAYLOR, Grimsby, druggist.—W. JON'S, Bedford Leigh, tea-dealer.—W. BARNFORD, Nottingham.—T. BLOOM, Caverswall, bookseller.—A. BAWF, jun., Holmehead, warehouseman.—J. HURKEL, Bellingdon, builder.—J. BRYAN, Conely, licensed victualler.—J. SMITH, Grantham, farmer.—J. H. WILSON, Grantham, farmer.—E. HAY, Grantham, grocer.—J. F. SHILL, Bristol.—G. BLUNDELL, Leigh, innkeeper.

TUESDAY, FEB. 9.

BANKRUPTS.—E. LEIGH, Caledonian-road, jeweller.—W. BOUCHARD, Bethnal-green, cabinetmaker.—T. WATTS, Maiden-lane, stone-mason.—K. OLDFIELD, Hampstead-road, clerk.—W. HARDWICK, Paddington, surgeon.—R. COLLINS, South Kensington, bricklayer.—S. HENDERSON, Holloway, hatter.—D. B. LINDAY, London.—W. H. SHEAT, Romford.—S. S. RUDJ, Finchbury.—H. F. SIMMONDS, Lower Tipton.—K. A. G. JENNINGS, Epsom.—W. S. HAWG, Old, Landport, bill-discounter.—T. J. SANDERSON, Peckham, clerk.—R. E. HATCH, Charlton, bricklayer.—H. COLE, Robert-street, Grosvenor, grocer, rag merchant.—R. MARTIN, Darlington, builder.—W. LAWRIE, Great Yarmouth, iron manufacturer.—G. W. FINCH, Kingsland-road, baker.—H. C. GREEN, City-road, cabinetmaker.—T. ROPE, Leytonstone, carpenter.—J. HARBOLD, jun., Hoxton, dealer in fish.—S. JONAS, a pitfalls, clothier.—G. W. DAULBY, Greatwick, tailor.—E. BURKOW, Houndsditch, confectioner.—F. MATTHEWS, Goswell-road, goldsmith.—W. W. ENHAM, Tottenham-court-road.—K. JENKIN, Bishopsgate-street, Wilkin, carpenter.—C. R. HARBOLD, jun., Old Brose-street, insurance broker.—H. SHEARD, Hackney, tailor.—S. WAGHORN, Enfield, smith.—J. SMITH, Southampton.—T. JONES, Walsall, grocer.—G. L. SMITH, Birmingham, snuffler.—J. ADAMS, Nuneaton, cigar manufacturer.—J. STUCK, Weston-super-Mare, builder.—E. NALSH, Maindee, hotel-keeper.—J. KEMP, St. Thomas the Apostle, cordwainer.—J. COCK, jun., Shevick, J. WALKER, Badley, woollen manufacturer.—B. R. SPIVEY, General, Ramel manufacturer.—J. RAMFORD, Halifax, tinsmith.—G. HILL, Totley Moor, brick manufacturer.—J. SMITH and J. SHEPHERD, Gung-croft, colliery owners.—W. HAWKES, Kingston-Hill, licensed victualler.—J. RIMMER, Liverpool.—E. SINGLTON, Blackpool, brickmaster.—J. LAGREY, Birkenhead, builders.—T. FROYSSELL, Birkenhead, tradesman.—J. BROADIE, Sale, silk manufacturer.—G. WARBURTON, Manchester, general merchant.—J. FARRAN, Belmont, yarn and cloth agent.—E. WHITE, Sheffield, coaldealer.—S. ARMSTRONG, Birmingham, smith.—J. SMITH, Wintchesham, leather manufacturer.—D. LAVERY, Ramcor, grocer.—J. LOVATT, Ramcor, draper.—E. SHUCKLEY, Ramcor-on-Furness, tailor.—W. L. PARKER, Rochdale, wool-sorter.—J. BARTON, Tipton, boat-steerer.—J. ANSON, New Ferry, coaldealer.—J. G. JOHNSON, Manchester, shovel-maker.—M. SHAFERD, Manchester.—R. ANGLID, Coventry, brewer.—E. MAUNDER, Devoran, farmer.—J. BAKER, Accrington.—W. S. MATTHEWS, Lancaster, clerk in holy orders.—E. PEARCE, Dundee, Dundee, printer.—L. ADAMS, Sheffield, silver-stamper.—G. J. TAYLOR, Grimsby, druggist.—W. JON'S, Bedford Leigh, tea-dealer.—W. BARNFORD, Nottingham.—T. BLOOM, Caverswall, bookseller.—A. BAWF, jun., Holmehead, warehouseman.—J. HURKEL, Bellingdon, builder.—J. BRYAN, Conely, licensed victualler.—J. SMITH, Grantham, farmer.—J. H. WILSON, Grantham, farmer.—E. HAY, Grantham, grocer.—J. F. SHILL, Bristol.—G. BLUNDELL, Leigh, innkeeper.

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KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.—The Nerves are those delicate organs which, spreading to every part of the body, give pleasure or pain, according to the state of health of the body. If they be disordered, violent Headaches, Rheumatic Affections, Lowness of Spirits, and a feeling of utter despair are produced. For all Nervous Complaints use Kaye's WorsdeLL's Pills only. Sold by all Chemists, at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

WATERPROOF MANTLES.
 Always useful, now indispensable.
 A large Stock always ready in the newest shades of colour and most approved shapes. Warranted thoroughly waterproof.
 Palatosa, with Hoods or Capes, 21s. to 42s.
 Inverness Shapes, 25s. to 38s. 6d.
 Osborne (a new shape), 25s. 6d. to 38s. 6d.
 Circulars, with Hoods or Capes, 21s. to 38s. 6d.
 PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 105, Oxford-street.

FAMILY MOURNING, made up and trimmed in the most correct taste, may be obtained at the most reasonable prices.
 at PETER ROBINSON'S.
 Goods are sent, free of charge, for selection, to all parts of England (with dressmaker, if desired) upon receipt of letter, order, or telegram; and Patterns are sent, with Book of Illustrations, to all parts of the world.
 The Court and General Mourning Warehouse, 256 to 262, Regent-street, London.
 The largest and most economical Mourning Warehouse in Europe.
 PETER ROBINSON'S.

As a Guarantee for Wear the Maker's Name is woven in the Piece.
SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS, by Tappissier, Bonnet, and other celebrated Makers. PETER ROBINSON would invite the especial attention of purchasers to the superior makes and qualities of his and the very reasonable prices at which they are sold. He now supplies good useful Black Silks from 45s. to 70s. the Full Dress, and superior and most enduring qualities from 34 to 10s. Patterns free.—Address Peter Robinson, 256, Regent-street.

GOODR, GAINSFORD, and CO., Borough.
 ALBION HOUSE,
 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, Borough, S.E.

ENLARGEMENT AND ALTERATION OF PREMISES.

GOODE, GAINSFORD, and CO. beg respectfully to intimate that, finding it necessary to enlarge their present Establishment, they have succeeded in obtaining the adjoining houses, Nos. 117 and 118, Borough, which they are about to rebuild; and, to further promote the convenience and comfort of their customers, they intend also to remodel their present premises.

PRIOR TO COMMENCING THESE ALTERATIONS, G. G. and Co. have decided upon clearing out, as far as practicable, a large portion of their valuable Stock, especially such as would be most liable to injury. They will therefore offer, during the month of February, commencing on Monday, the 1st, the whole of their Stock, from the following Departments.

AT A CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION IN PRICE.

SHAWLS, MANTLES, and SEALSKIN JACKETS.

ENGLISH and FOREIGN SILKS (Black and Coloured);

FANCY DRESS MATERIALS and COSTUMES, in all the various Fabrics.

DAMASK TABLE-LINEN SHEETINGS; BLANKETS and FLANNELS.

RIBBONS, Lace, Flowers, Fancy Hosiery, Trimmings, &c., being specially liable to injury, will be marked at very reduced rates.

THE ABOVE ARRANGEMENTS will not interfere with their CARPET and CABINET FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT, with this exception, that all old pattern Brussels Carpets, and all accumulated stock in Worsted Damasks, Reps, Chintzes, &c., and a large quantity of Lace, Muslin, and Leno Curtains, will share in the reduction throughout the month.

GOODE, GAINSFORD, and CO., ALBION HOUSE,
 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, Borough, S.E.

LADIES' BREAKFAST DRESSES.
 IN WASHING SATIN, 21s.
 IN WHITE Pique, 17s. 9d.
 IN COLOURED CAMBRIC, 14s. 9d.
 IN TWILLED FLANNEL, 12s.
 Made up in the newest style and best taste, and will be found cheaper than buying the material and having them made at home. All Colours warranted. Patterns and Illustrations post-free.
 Mrs. T. G. YOUNG, Ladies' Outfitter,
 128, Oxford-street, London, W.

Z. SIMPSON and COMPANY

For Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Dresses, Drapery, Trimmings, Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, Lace, Trimmings, Haberdashery, Flowers, &c.
 Late, 48, 49, 50, and 51, Farringdon-street, E.C., pulled down for City Improvements.
 Temporary Place of Business, 66, Farringdon-street.
 N.B. Z. Simpson and Company are now offering a parcel of Plain and Fancy Coloured Silks considerably under price. The lot includes about 200 yards of Fancy Silks. 23s. 9d. the Dress of 12 yards, "all bright silk."
 66, Farringdon-street, E.C.

BAKER and CRISP'S GLACE ANGLAIS—SPECIAL.
 Plain and Printed, and New Fancy Dress, &c.
 Our usual large Variety, from 6s. 9d. Full Dress.
 Patterns free.

WEST CENTRAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, for FAMILY and GENERAL MOURNING, AT THE MOST REASONABLE PRICES.

HOWITT and COMPANY, 224, 227, 228, 229, 230, High Holborn.

SHIRTS—WITHERS' SHIRTS.
 Six for 39s.; Six for 45s.
 Best Materials and Well Made.
 HENRY WITHERS, 9, Poultry.

SECURITY against LOSS and MISTAKE.
 Mark your Linen with BOND'S PERMANENT MARKING INK. The best and blackest for marking Cords, Names, and Initials, &c., upon Household Linen, Wearing Apparel, &c. Price 1s. per bottle. Prepared only by E. B. Bond, 10, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, London. Sold by all Chemists, Stationers, &c. Trade Mark, A UNICORN.

IMPORTANT SALE OF CABINET and UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE.—Messrs. HARDING, MADDOX, and BIRD, 60 to 70, Fore-street, City, being compelled by the Metropolitan Railway to give up their premises, are selling the whole of their first-class stock at cost price.—N.B. This is a very advantageous opportunity to parties furnishing.

THE STRONGEST MAN IN THE WORLD cannot break the EVERLASTING POORISH-HIDE BOOT-LACES made by GILL and CO., Curriers, &c., 13, Brewer-street, Golden-square, London, W. Price 1s. per pair; by post, 1s. 4d.; six pairs for 5s. Sole Consignees of Vivant's renowned French Dubbing for Boots and Harness. Price 1s. and 1s. 6d. per can.

CONSULT NICOLL on all DISEASES OF THE HAIR, Free of Charge.
 HAIR RESTORED and BALANCE PREVENTED BY NICOLL'S ELECTRIC HAIR RESTORATIVE. Sold in bottles, 5s. 6d. Every description of Hair remodelled for Ladies in the newest style of fashion, at low charges. If your hair is weak or falling off have it cut, singed, shampooed, and the Restorer applied, charge 2s. 6d.; by NICOLL, Haircutter to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, No. 40, Glasshouse-street, Regent's-quadrant.

PURE NEWFOUNDLAND COD-LIVER OIL.—Recent Importation.—Analyzed and reported on by Dr. SCOTT, M.D., L.R.C.P., F.R.S., &c.—"Sir, I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the purity and excellence of the Cod-Liver Oil imported by you. I have repeatedly prescribed and tested the same, which appears purely of hepatic origin—a point of great weight with regard to its therapeutic value—indeed, I may add that it is as genuine and efficient as Fish Oil as the profession can employ."—HENRY SCOTT, M.D., 11, Upper Woburn-place, Russell-sq.—To Mr. Thomas Keating, 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, Half-pint, 1s. 6d.; Pints, 2s. 6d.; Quarts, 4s. 6d., Imperial Measure.

IMPORTANT STOCK.
 Having purchased a portion of the DRESS and MANTLE CLOTH STOCK of Messrs. KYLAS, EVANS, and CO., 12, Cannon-street, who are relinquishing business, at a discount of cost price of 47½ per cent, we shall show it on MONDAY NEXT, FEB. 8, at Ten o'clock, together with:
 Several large Jobs of Black and Coloured Silks, Household Linens and Calicoes, bought for each during the recent depression in trade, and held over by us for this occasion. Horrocks's Long-cloths below the wholesale list price.
 All goods marked in plain figures.
 Business hours during Sale, Ten till Six.
 P.S. We beg respectfully to state that during the progress of the above Sale it is impossible for us to send Patterns of any goods.
 D. LONSDALE and CO., 29, 30, 31, Aldgate; and 1, Mitre-street, City.

NICHOLSON'S SILKS for 1869.
 Patterns of £10,000 worth post-free.
 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard (corner of Chapside), London.

NICHOLSON'S DINNER SILKS for 1869.
 Patterns of £10,000 worth post-free.
 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard (corner of Chapside), London.

NICHOLSON'S BLACK SILKS for 1869.
 Patterns of £10,000 worth post-free.
 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard (corner of Chapside), London.

NICHOLSON'S NEW DRESSES for 1869.—Ladies throughout the United Kingdom are invited to write for 500 Patterns of New Dress Materials post-free. The following are among the novelties, in all colours:—
 The Chêne Malabar Cloth .. 9s. 9d. for 12 yards.
 The Sultana Reps .. 8s. 11d. .. 10 ..
 The Shot Drogue .. 6s. 6d. .. 12 ..
 The Kops de Suz .. 2s. 6d. .. 12 ..
 The Broché Canlet .. 12s. 9d. .. 12 ..
 The New Persian Poplin .. 10s. 9d. .. 12 ..
 All-Wool Serges .. 11s. 9d. .. 12 ..
 The Arabian Twill Linsey .. 2s. 6d. .. 10 ..
 The Magdala Cloth .. 17s. 11d. .. 10 ..
 The Linsey Reps .. 23s. 9d. .. 10 ..
 The Egyptian Cloth .. 17s. 11d. .. 10 ..
 The Drogue de Cretonne .. 18s. 6d. .. 12 ..
 The Abyssinian Reps .. 19s. .. 10 ..
 Roubaix Silk Reps, 25s. 6d., 31s. 6d.; best made, 58s. 6d. the Dress; Roubaix Reps, with Flowers Embroidered by Hand, 22s. 6d. the Dress; French Merinos from 1s. 4d. yard, in all Colours.
 Patterns post-free.
 Nicholson's, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

MOISES ANTIQUES.
 SEWELL and CO. have bought, at a large discount from the cost price, a BANKRUPT'S STOCK of rich Moises Antiques, and will sell them at the following extraordinary prices—viz., 34s., 4s., and 4s. the Full Dress; usual price 51s. to 84s. Upwards of 5000 yards of Black Gros Grain and Point de Soie, 3s. 11d. to 5s. 3d. per yard.
 Compton House, Frith-street and Old Compton-street, Soho-square, W.

CHEAP DRESSES.—Reduced Prices.
 Heavy Aberdeen Linseys, 26 in. wide, 4½d. a yard. Scotch Wool Serges, 31 in. wide, 1s. 0½d. Black ground Wool Reps, printed with Gold, Violet, Blue, Green, and White figures, all 3½d. a yard.
 Patterns post-free.—HENRY GLAYE,
 534 to 537, New Oxford-street, W.C.

CHEAP DRAPERY.—Odd Lots and Remnants.—We shall continue till the end of February to CLEAR OUT, at extremely low prices, large cheap lots of useful Goods in various departments, some being slightly soiled. Carriage paid upon all parcels above 20s. in amount. Omnibuses pass the door at frequent intervals from almost every railway station in London.
 HENRY GLAYE, Cheap West-End Drapery Establishment, 534 to 537, New Oxford-street, W.C.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS, Sheetings, Long-cloths, and all Plain Drapery, are now at the lowest prices. 7500 yards Real Russia Crash, 24d. and 3d. a yard, in lengths from 10 to 16 yards each. Fine Saxony Flannels, 9½d. Extra Stout Flannels, suitable for Charities, 10½d. a yard.
 Patterns post-free.—HENRY GLAYE,
 534 to 537, New Oxford-street, W.C.

W. F. THOMAS and CO.'S PATENT SEWING-MACHINES work both sides alike. For domestic purposes, Tailors, Outfitters, Mantle-makers, Bootmakers, Upholsterers, Saddlers, and others.—W. F. Thomas and Co., the original Patentees, 1 and 2, Chesham, and Regent-circus, Oxford-street.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
 Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

COMPENSATION IN CASE OF INJURY, and a FIXED SUM in case of DEATH, caused by Accident of any kind, may be secured by a Policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY. An Annual Payment of £3 to 25 £s. Insures £1000 in case of Death, and an Allowance at the rate of 10s. per week for Injury. Offices—64, Cornhill; and 10, Regent-street.
 WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

WASHING-MACHINES.—The VOWEL WASHING-MACHINE has received eleven Silver Medals and First Prize 1868, including a large silver medal and ten gold medals presented by H.M. the King of Sweden and Norway. Letters of approval from all parts of the globe, the last two years especially. See New Catalogue, free by post. BRADFORD and CO., 63, Fleet-street, London; and Cathedral-street, Manchester.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.
 Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER never fails to quickly restore gray or faded hair to its youthful colour and beauty. It stops the hair from falling off. It prevents baldness, it promotes luxuriant growth; it causes the hair to grow thick and strong. It removes all dandruff. It contains neither oil nor lye. In large bottles, price Six Shillings. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers.—Depôt, 266, High Holborn, London.

RIMMEL'S NEW PERFUMED VALENTINES, 1s.—The Shakespearean, Cupid's Magnet, Flora's Keepsake, and the Medival, 1s.; the Fan Valentine, 3s. 6d. List on application.—E. Rimmel, reformer, 96, Strand; 128, Regent-street; and 24, Cornhill, London.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS—PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867. PURE PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, and TABLE DELICACIES, of the highest quality, manufactured by CHOSSE and BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Proprietors of Captain White's Oriental Pickle, Curry Paste, and other Condiments, are sold retail in all parts of the world, and wholesale at the Manufactory, Soho-square, London.

PIPER'S Patent Machine Oil does not clog or corrode. Sets freely in motion, and saves half the labour in working sewing, washing, printing, and agricultural machines, lathes, locks, mangles, and machinery of all kinds. Retail everywhere; and wholesale at the Works, 3, Chapel-st., Finsbury, E.C.

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS.
 The Teething of Infants forms one of the chief anxieties of mothers, but Mrs. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, FREE FROM ANY NARCOTIC, affords immediate relief to the gums, prevents convulsions, and during forty years has attained a world-wide reputation. Mothers should see Mrs. Johnson's name on each bottle; also that of Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street.
 Sold by all Chemists, with full instructions, at 2s. 9d. a Bottle.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
 What Diseases are more fatal in their consequences than neglected Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, or Lungular Affections? The first and best remedy is KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Sold in boxes, 1s. 14d.; 2s. 9d. each.—T. Keating, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London. Sold retail by all Druggists, &c.

MORISON'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE.—Read the REPORT of the BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, Euston-road, London, for 1868. To be had of all the Hygienic Agents throughout the World.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE.
 Have it in your houses, for it is the only safe antidote in Fevers, Eruptive Affections, Sea or Bilious Sickness, and Head-ache.—Sold by all Chemists; and the only Maker, H. Lamplough, Chemist, 113, Holborn-hill, London.

GOUT or RHEUMATISM is quickly Relieved and Cured in a few days by that celebrated Medicine, BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATISM PILLS. Sold by THOMAS FOX, 2, Catherine-street, Strand, at 1s. 6d. per Box, or obtained through any Chemist.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Great Exhibition of CANARIES and other BRITISH and FOREIGN SINGING and TALKING and PLUMAGE BIRDS.—THIS DAY (Saturday), 13th to Friday, Feb. 19.
 The entries, exceeding 1000 in number, and over £3000 in value, comprise Belgian, Norwich, London and every other variety of Canaries, singly and in Aviares; Blackbirds, Magpies, Larks and other British Birds, Nightingales and other Migratory Birds; Parrots, Parakeets, Conkates, Love Birds, and other Foreign Birds. Admission to the Palace as usual. One Shilling each day (except Saturday). Guinea Season Tickets free. Present issue dates twelve months from Feb. 1.
 NOTE.—The Show being held in the Tropical Department, is rendered peculiarly agreeable at this time of year.
 A good opportunity for the purchase of pet birds.

CHRISTY MINSTRELS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—EVERY NIGHT at Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays Three and Eight, All the Year Round. The Company now permanently increased to Thirty-one Performers, all of known eminence, the largest and best Ethiopian Troupe in the world.—Fauteuils, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. The Christys never Perform away from St. James's Hall.
 Manager, Mr. FREDERICK BURGESS.

THE SIAMSE TWINS.—These wonderful Living Curiosities are now APPEARING at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. Receptions during the Day as follows:—From Twelve until One, admission Two Shillings; from Half-past Two until Half-past Four, and from Six until Nine o'clock, admission One Shilling.

JOHNSTON'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE is excellent and pure in Quality.

JOHNSTON'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE One Teaspoonful makes a cup of superior Coffee.

JOHNSTON'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE is supplied in Bottles with glass stoppers.

JOHNSTON'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE saves time, and is economical to the Housekeeper.

JOHNSTON'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE is convenient for use in Hotels.

JOHNSTON'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE is convenient for use in Offices.

JOHNSTON'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE is especially suitable for use on board Ship.

JOHNSTON'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE is prepared for export to all Climates.

JOHNSTON'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE To be obtained, by order, through Merchants.

JOHNSTON'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE is supplied, in the United Kingdom, by Grocers and Chemists.

Prepared by JAMES JOHNSTON, Paisley.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA owes its peculiarly fine flavour and special excellence to the celebrated Caracas Nut and other choice growths of Cocoa with which it is prepared.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA will prove to persons under Homoeopathic treatment, as well as to others in delicate health, a valuable and favourite article of diet.

BREAKFAST-EPPS'S COCOA.
 "Grateful and Comforting."—The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homoeopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any 'experimentalist.'" Prepared solely by JAMES EPPS and CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London. Sold by the Trade in all parts, in 1½lb., 4½lb., and 11½lb. packets, tin-lined and labelled.

TO HORSE and CATTLE KEEPERS. THE NUTRITIOUS COCOA EXTRACT, for HORSES and CATTLE. It will put a Horse into condition when all other means have failed.

It will bring a Cow to her milk when all other means have failed. It increases and enriches produce. Horses fed on the Nutritious Cocoa are always Leaders in the Field, Winners at the Steeplechase, First at the Post, and invariably take Prizes at the Agricultural Shows.
 "Beit's Life," July 4, 1868, says:—"It is the finest and cheapest Cattle Food in the market."
 250 Feeds, as Sample, sent free to any address for 10s.
 J. LIVERSEY, Manager, North British Cattle-Feed Company, London Depot, 173, Bishopsgate-street Without.

When you ask for
GLENFIELD STARCH, see that you get it, as inferior kinds are often substituted for the sake of extra profits.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY, DUBLIN EXHIBITION, 1868. This celebrated Old Irish Whisky gained the Dublin Prize Medal. It is pure, mild, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 8d. each, at the retail houses in London; by the agents in the principal towns of England; or wholesale, at Green's Windmill-street, London, W. Observe the red seal, pink label, and branded cork. "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

ALLSOPP'S PALE and BURTON ALES.
 The above Ales are now being supplied in the finest condition, in bottles and in casks, by FINDLATER, MACKIE, and CO., 33, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.